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# MCCALL'S MAGAZINE



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SEPTEMBER, 1911

# Which Do You Serve, Madam?



Van Camp's

These are actual photographs. The one on the right is a vertical section from a dish of home-baked beans. The other from a can of Van Camp's.

In the home dish the top beans are crisped by the dry heat and ruined. The layer below isn't even half-baked. It hardly gets more than 100 degrees.

The rest of the beans, which boil during the baking, are merely a mushy mass.

These are the beans that ferment and form gas—the beans you call heavy food. They are hard to digest—some cannot digest—because they don't get even half enough heat.

Van Camp's beans are nut-like, mealy and whole. None are crisped, none broken. They are baked five times as well as the home beans. They are baked for hours at 245 degrees. But the baking is done in steam ovens.

These beans are easy to digest.

And with them is baked a tomato sauce made of whole, ripe tomatoes. The zest goes through and through.

Here is Nature's choicest food—84 per cent nutriment. In one way it is ruined—made soggy and indigestible. In the other way it becomes a dish which everybody likes.

One costs you sixteen hours of soaking, boiling and baking. The other is served in a minute.

There are a million housewives serving Van Camp's. Can't we induce you to join them? You'll never go back to home baking after you try one can.

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BAKED  
WITH TOMATO  
SAUCE  
**PORK AND BEANS**

"The National Dish"

Three sizes: 10, 15 and 20 cents  
per can

**Van Camp Packing Company**

Established 1861

**Indianapolis, Indiana**



Home-Baked

## A Woman's Farming Venture

Miss R. N. Hillman is the active head of a profitable farm of nearly two thousand acres. She was born in St. Paul and for some years was well known as a stenographic reporter. Shortly before leaving for Canada she moved to a Wisconsin farm. Here she became interested in farming. She longed to get out on the Western prairies, so with what capital she possessed she took what she calls a "long chance" and staked her savings on Canadian land.

What she did, she persists, many a girl now working on a small salary can do. With her mother and small brother she went into the country, purchasing supplies in a blind way, for she knew little about farming, says the St. Paul Dispatch. She is now classed as one of the large grain growers in the vicinity of Moosejaw.

From small beginnings her land possessions grew. At first it was forty-five miles to the nearest railway station. It was a waiting game, but the market came, as it must inevitably come to a fertile country, and now what was once the frontier has a station within easy hailing distance. Miss Hillman's buildings are of stone and cement. The barns have cemented alleys, and it takes a foreman and a staff of four hands to run the place in the dull time and eight men during the busy season.

Miss Hillman is the real head. She rides about her farm and knows what she is doing. Her system of farm accounts shows every day where she is "at" financially, and she can tell you that back in the year 1900 she took off eight thousand three hundred bushels on two hundred and thirty acres and cleaned up over \$6,000.

## Royal Children Simply Brought Up

Miss Grigsby of New York recently received an evidence of the length to which Queen Mary goes in a desire to imbue her children with simple tastes. Miss Grigsby is a favorite with the royal children, whom she knows through their French governess, and when little Prince John was ill a short time ago she begged to be allowed to send him a Teddy bear to replace a worn-out one he had been in the habit of taking to bed with him after the fashion of many children, royal and otherwise.

The Queen consented that the Prince should accept the gift, and Miss Grigsby straightway purchased the largest, fattest and most elaborate Teddy bear possible, which she dispatched to the palace. Her surprise was great when the bear came back again to her with a little note from the Queen saying that she always liked the children to have only the most unpretentious toys, and that as Prince John's last Teddy bear was but a quarter of the size of the present one she considered it would be better to have the same kind. The American hurriedly exchanged the large, robust and costly Teddy for a most modest specimen of the breed, says the New York Sun.

The same treatment is accorded Princess Mary. Her dolls have always been of a simple kind and she is required to make their clothes herself, in the intervals of stitching flannel petticoats for the poor, with which task she occupies much of her time.



# McCALL'S MAGAZINE

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## Prof. Anderson's Supper

### The Bedtime Meal in Countless Homes Tonight

When Prof. Anderson invented Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice, he gave you, for one thing, the best foods ever served in milk.

You serve them at breakfast with sugar and cream. Or you mix them with fruit.

At dinner the puffed grains are crisps for the soup. Or a nut-like garnish when you serve ice cream.

But the favorite way with children is to serve like crackles in a bowl of milk.

### Done by Furnace Heat

These are whole-grain foods—not merely the flour. That adds a great deal to their food value.

In bronze-steel guns they are revolved for an hour in a heat of 550 degrees. Think of that. Boiling heat is 212 degrees.

It is that fierce heat which gives to these grains their enticing nut-like taste. It crisps them through and through. And it makes them twice as digestible as cereals baked or boiled.

The moisture in the grain turns to superheated steam. When the guns are unsealed each grain explodes. The millions of food granules are blasted to pieces.

The grains are puffed to eight times normal size—made four times as porous as bread. Each grain is made up of countless toast-walled cells. Imagine how those crisp, porous, nut-like grains taste when served in milk.

**Puffed Wheat, 10c** *Except in*  
**Puffed Rice, 15c** *Extreme*  
*West*

Prof. Anderson's object was to make whole grains twice as digestible as ever before. As a result of this heroic process, puffed grains yield every whit of their

food value. These are scientific foods. But, with the first taste, that fact is forgotten. People eat these foods because they delight in them.

### Five Meals Daily

Dr. Woods Hutchinson says that children should be given five meals every day. Food alone makes them grow.

For the extra meals give them something digestible, of maximum food value and surpassingly good. Give them whole

grains of wheat or rice, made nut-like in a furnace heat, blasted to porous crispness. And serve them in milk.

During hot weather people have eaten a hundred million dishes of Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice.

**The Quaker Oats Company**

Sole Makers—Chicago

(199)

### The Cup That Cheers

It is not every housewife who can make really good coffee, tea, cocoa and chocolate—a quartette of refreshing beverages which, although used more or less in every household, are nutritious only when properly prepared.

The following are Mrs. Rorer's recipes:

#### TO MAKE COFFEE

The most important point in making good coffee is to use the water at the first boil; after it boils a few minutes it parts with its gases, and becomes flat and hard, and will not make a perfect infusion if you use the finest berries that Mocha ever exported. Consequently, wash the kettle perfectly clean every morning, fill it with fresh cold water, and bring it quickly to boiling-point. Have the coffee in the pot, allowing one heaping tablespoonful of finely ground coffee to each cup, pour over it the water; as soon as it drains through the biggin, fill the top again, and so on until you have the desired quantity. Serve immediately in the same pot, if possible. I have always produced the best coffee from a mixture of two-thirds Java and one-third Mocha, and prefer the old-fashioned biggin to any other pot.

For those who do and always will boil their coffee, I hesitatingly insert the following recipe:

#### TO BOIL COFFEE

Put four heaping tablespoonfuls of finely ground coffee into any sort of a pot. Put the white of an egg into a bowl, add to it a half-pint of cold water, beat slightly and put one-third of it into the pot with the coffee; add sufficient cold water to thoroughly moisten. Then add sufficient boiling water to make the quantity desired. Cover the pot, stand it over a brisk fire, and bring it quickly to a boil. Let it boil up thoroughly about a half minute, add a half cupful of cold water, and stand on side of the fire a few minutes to settle.

#### TO MAKE TEA

Tea, like coffee, should not be boiled, but made from fresh boiling water, allowing one teaspoonful to each person, and one to the pot. First scald the pot, and allow it to stand on the back part of the stove about ten minutes; then turn out the water, put the tea into the hot pot, and pour over it one-half the boiling water (that is, if you are going to make one quart of tea, pour over it, at this stage, one pint), cover the pot and stand on the back part of the stove five minutes to draw; then add the remainder of the boiling water, and serve at once.

Never use a metal pot.

Russian tea is made by putting a slice of lemon in the bottom of each cup, and pouring over it the boiling tea.

#### CHOCOLATE

Put four ounces of chocolate into a farina boiler, stand it over the fire to melt. When melted, add one quart of new milk slightly warmed, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cover the farina boiler and boil five minutes, then, with a whip-churn or an egg-beater, beat the chocolate until smooth and creamy. Serve with whipped cream.

#### COCOA

Put one quart of milk to boil in a farina boiler. Moisten four tablespoonfuls of cocoa with a little cold milk, pour it into the boiling milk, stirring all the while. Stir until it comes to boiling-point, cover the farina boiler, and boil five minutes. Serve with whipped cream.

## THE OCTOBER McCALL'S

will be the FALL FASHION NUMBER. Besides sixty new McCALL designs, illustrating the modes of the opening season, it will contain many special fashion features, including a Forecast of Fashion for the ensuing months and two pages of exclusive designs in Fall Millinery, supplied by Mme. K. Henesey, the well-known Fifth Avenue milliner.

The literary features of the magazine will be particularly attractive. Some of the more important of these are enumerated below. These, however, constitute but a small part of the interesting whole.

### Dr. Luther H. Gulick

contributes a forceful leading article on the subject of "Making the Most of Oneself"—an article which will appeal to everyone who is at all interested in the vital issues of present-day life. Dr. Gulick, who is a physician and scientist of international repute, and has especially distinguished himself in the field of hygiene and physical training, needs no other recommendation to the readers of McCALL'S than his own remarkable achievements.

### Richard Duffy

"The Braver Thing," by Richard Duffy, a gripping story of today, which will appear in the October issue, is one of the best short stories ever produced by this clever writer, who has already been introduced to the readers of McCALL'S. Mr. Duffy was for several years editor of *Ainslee's Magazine*, and is the author of several successful works of fiction, among which are "An Adventure in Exile" and "The Leeches." Our readers will enjoy this latest story of his, which is of quite a different order from any of his earlier works. The story is illustrated by A. Everitt Orr.

### Clara E. Laughlin

This clever writer and practical thinker, whose name and work are equally familiar to the readers of the best-known magazines, contributes "The Great Restlessness of Girls"—an article which will grip the heart as well as the attention of every mother of growing-up daughters. In this remarkable contribution Miss Laughlin strikes directly at the root of one of the greatest problems of modern life, and while laying bare the secret of the latent unrest that is characteristic of present-day American youth, does not hesitate to suggest a logical remedy. The article is written in Miss Laughlin's most attractive style, and ranks easily among her best work.

### The Cheerful Housekeeper

For the October issue this clever writer, whose previous work has been so much liked by readers of McCALL'S, has contributed a very readable article on the subject of college life—an article which will appeal to parents no less than to the college boy and girl. Her viewpoint is sound, her exposition of it logical. What she says is worth reading and worth thinking about.

### John B. Gruelle

The little folk will welcome the delightful page of colored cut-out pictures contributed by this clever artist, who is known from one end of the continent to the other as the creator of the most fascinating fairy people ever brought to notice since the days of Anderson and Grimm. The October cut-out is the second of a series of fairy plays, the explanatory story of which is written by Carolyn Sherwin Bailey, whose name is familiar to magazine readers everywhere.

### Jane Cowl

This charming and talented actress, who scored a success last season in "The Gamblers," which the New York critics unanimously declared to be one of the few great plays of the year, has written for McCALL'S an absorbing special article concerning beauty as a stage asset, which will be presented with appropriate illustrations. Miss Cowl, who is generally conceded to be one of the most beautiful leading women on the American stage, has good reason to know whereof she writes, and her article is written with a clarity and literary style that prove her to be no less gifted as a writer than as an actress.

### Mrs. Oliver Bell Bunce

Bearing in mind the fact that Hallowe'en is within measureable distance of us, Mrs. Bunce—who is already well known to our readers—has written a charming little account of "A Hallowe'en Frolic," which will serve to suggest a novel evening's entertainment for the young folk who are still unsophisticated enough to believe in fairies, witches and all the rest of the Hallowe'en incidentals. Grown-ups and children alike will find something to interest them here—and will also find suggestions for the occupation of brains and fingers during the weeks preceding Hallowe'en. Clever sketches by Celeste Griswold will illustrate this article.

### Gertrude Brooke Hamilton

An entertaining two-part story, "By Way of the Stairs," by this well-known writer, will be commenced in this number. The story is full of human interest, and its situations will appeal to readers of all ages. It deals with the struggles, ambitions and discouragements of a young writer, and shows how success may be attained. You must not miss this story. It is illustrated by C. Fosmire.

In addition to the special features enumerated above, the October McCALL'S will include a more than ordinarily tempting array of miscellaneous articles. Among these, "People Worth Knowing" are interestingly portrayed with pen and camera; the "Women in Business" series is continued; Mrs. Jackson-Stilwell writes an entertaining fashion letter from Paris; Mrs. Whitney supplies an enlightening article for the Home Dressmaker; Helen Thomas contributes several new Needlework designs; the Fancy Work Department is well cared for; Mrs. C. C. Mitchell points the way to beauty and health, and the cookery and housekeeping departments contain suggestions and recipes that will prove of special interest at this season. In lighter vein there will be something to please everyone.

Since it is the aim of McCALL'S MAGAZINE to meet the individual needs of its readers, the editor and publishers cordially invite suggestions and criticisms. Let us know what you want. Tell us what sort of fiction appeals to you; what special articles you like best; what subjects interest you most. Your desires are ours; write to us about them.





### "Ivory Soap, Water and a Few Grains of Common Sense."

The experience of a dear old lady who has used Ivory Soap for thirty years is summed up in these words:

*"Recipe for every use to which soap can be applied: Take a sufficient quantity of Ivory Soap, and as much hot, or cold, water as the case may demand. Combine, and use with a few grains of common sense for any purpose desired, and be sure of best results."*

For bath, toilet and fine laundry purposes; for the nursery; for shampooing; for anything

and everything that necessitates the use of a better-than-ordinary soap, Ivory Soap is unequalled.

**Ivory Soap.. 99<sup>44</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Per Cent. Pure**



# McCALL'S MAGAZINE

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Vol. XXXIX No. 1

New York, September, 1911

## The School and the Home

By WILLIAM H. MAXWELL.

Superintendent of Public Schools of the City of New York



PARENTS, as a rule, however much interest they may display in the education of their children, show little intelligent insight into its processes. At least, that is my experience. They are angry, sometimes at the boy, sometimes at the teacher, and for the most part without reason in either case, if the boy is not promoted at the end of the term. They, sometimes the mother, but more frequently the father, will flog the boy or send the girl supperless to bed if he or she bring home a report showing failure in lessons or low marks in "deportment."

When the school doctor, if there happen to be one, reports that the child's eyes are defective, that his teeth are decaying, that he is suffering from adenoids or hypertrophied tonsils, that his spine shows traces of curvature, or even that he is exhibiting signs of malnutrition, they too often turn a deaf ear to the warning. They even rail at the school doctor or the principal as officious busybodies who dare to encroach on the divine right of parents. Of penetration into the child's nature, of understanding of his tasks, of sympathy with his struggles, his disappointments, his successes, his ambitions, I have found but little among parents. Yet I cannot conceive of anything, after physical vigor and clean living, that would be likely to accomplish more for the race than a law that would require all fathers to study the ethics of parentage; and all mothers to take a thorough course in kindergarten training and in child study.

The efficient modern school differs materially from the school of fifty years ago in many respects, which may be roughly classified:

1. The school, half a century ago, confined itself to book learning. If the subject was reading, geography, or history, the pupil did little else than memorize lessons out of a book; if geometry, to memorize the demonstration; if arithmetic or algebra, to work examples out of a book. The teacher's duty, on the other hand, was chiefly confined to hearing the pupil recite the lessons he had learned and to punishing him if he did not recite them verbatim. Some teachers, doubtless, there were who inspired children to do something more than memorize words, but they were exceptions. Yet, even under such regimen, children developed intellectually. It is one of the most merciful dispensations of an all-wise Providence that children, through their devouring curiosity to know things, will learn something and attain some development in spite of any teaching, however stupid.

In the modern school memorizing of words has been dethroned. In the best schools the ability to understand what is read is more highly prized than the ability to remember words; the power to discover a truth or to invent a demonstration, than to absorb the work of others.

2. The physical powers are now trained in school as well as the intellectual. Hence physical training exercises to secure proper hygienic posture in standing and sitting and to correct those physical ills which come from prolonged sitting at and bending over that atrocity in furniture, a school desk screwed to the floor. Hence, athletics—running, jumping, "chinning" the bar for boys, and folk dancing for girls—to promote agility, to work off surplus physical energy and to promote the ethical virtues of fair play, moderation in victory, self-respect in defeat, and unselfish association for a common purpose.

3. The modern school adapts itself more or less to the

vocation the pupil is to pursue in after-life. This development is more clearly seen in the high school. The classical course still exists. Alongside of it, however, have grown up other clearly defined courses—the English course in which modern languages take the place of Latin and Greek; the commercial course which prepares for business life; and the manual training and technical courses which involve the application of art to industry and point toward the trades and the engineering professions. Education for the trades will one day be so developed as to take the place of apprenticeship, which has now largely disappeared.

4. In progressive school systems children who are defective mentally or physically are no longer neglected. The deaf and dumb are taught to speak with their lips and work with their hands. The blind learn in company with their sighted companions. The cripples receive, with loving care, instruction appropriate to their condition. The anemic or tuberculous child experiences the vitalizing powers of the sun and air while being taught out-of-doors. Even the mental defectives have such powers as they possess developed by suitable exercises. And all this work is accomplished while these unfortunate children remain in their homes and enjoy the society of their normal companions. And such society is good for both. The defective child learns more from his normal companions than from his teacher; the normal child achieves the happiness of doing something every day to help one of his weaker fellows.

5. The discipline of the schools has become incomparably more humane. Children are now seldom beaten and tortured in school. This blessed change is the result of the other changes enumerated. The child's interest and joy in his school work are depended on for his advancement, not the fear of physical punishment. The teacher who now beats or tortures a child receives all the opprobrium due to any man who resorts to force and violence to accomplish that which may be achieved by skill alone.

Such are some of the aims of the progressive modern school. How may parents aid the school and so aid their children? By trying to understand the aims of the school; by taking an interest in every task assigned the child—not by doing the task for him—that is the worst possible way—but by following sympathetically every step in the accomplishment; by establishing such a routine in the home that eating, sleeping, play, exercise, study, shall all have their appropriate place and season; by conferring with his teacher in a helpful spirit whenever any difficulty arises, but particularly with regard to the high school course he shall select, for on the wisdom of this selection often depend the child's success and happiness in after-life; and, above all, by setting him a good example in orderly habits, in correct language, in courteous behavior, and by respect and service for others. The great majority of teachers are worthy of respect. More children have their minds perverted and their faculties dwarfed or have vicious habits engendered by the bad example of crossness, disorder, discourtesy, lack of ordinary politeness in the home, than by poor teaching or poor administration in the school.

"But how," some parent will ask, "may I know whether the school my boy is attending is really a good school?" By the simplest method possible. Watch your child. Does he enjoy going to school? Does he make play at home of his school work? Does he desire to show and to teach others what he has learned? If so, then you may be sure he is attending a good school and you may trust his teacher.

## The White House Romance

By LOUISE LAMPREY



**T**WENTY-FIVE years ago, on June 19, 1886, William Howard Taft, a young Ohio lawyer with his feet already planted on that path of federal office which has led him into the White House, and Helen Herron, daughter of the Hon. John Herron of Cincinnati, stood up to be married. Whether on that June day it entered the head of the young bride that she would one day be mistress of the historic home of presidents no one can positively say except herself and, perhaps, President Taft.

It is more likely that she did have some such dream, for friends of the family say that after visiting President and Mrs. Hayes in Washington, as a girl of sixteen, Helen Herron confided to a girl friend the fact that she intended, when she married, to marry a man who would be President of the United States. Those who know the contented and charming home life of the Tafts have no doubt that when it came to the point, Miss Herron would have chosen the young lawyer if she had been perfectly certain that he would never stir a step out of Cincinnati; but there seems now and then to be a prescience in the affairs of men—and women—which gives them a glimpse of great events that are to be; and if, as has often been said, Mr. Taft is a man who has been educated for the presidency, Mrs. Taft is no less a woman who has been educated (and has educated herself) for the high position of the President's wife.

There is more sense and truth in those trite old phrases, "the lady of the White House" and "the first lady of the land" than the hypercritical would have us believe, and the fine instinct which made our forefathers refer to the wife of their President as "Lady Washington" is simply a recognition of the two facts that honor is worth but little to a great man if he cannot heap it on some special woman, and that the woman worthy of such high honor must needs be something a little above, a little beyond, the commoner ideals, so fine, so true, so gracious, that little girls in their playhouses will dream themselves into a lovelier womanhood through hearing of the lady who, before all courts of all nations, represents the American woman.

Certainly no lady of the White House has lived up to a fairer or more womanly ideal than Mrs. Taft. It is an open secret that President Taft would never have entered the field as a candidate for the presidency if he had not known that it would please her. His training and his tastes tended rather toward the Supreme Bench, and there is no doubt whatever that, had he chosen, he could have been not President, but Chief Justice.

Yet no one dreams of calling Mrs. Taft an ambitious woman in the ordinary sense of the term. If she is ambitious it is never for herself, but for her



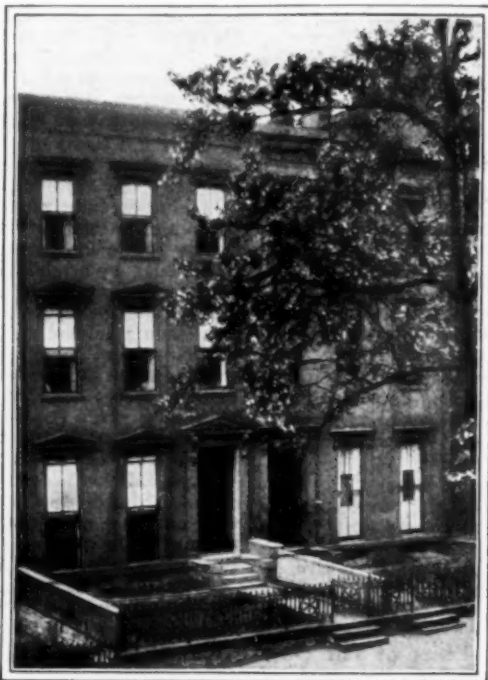
THE PRESIDENT, MRS. TAFT AND THEIR YOUNGEST CHILD, CHARLES, WHO REFLECTS THE GOOD NATURE OF HIS FATHER

husband and her children. To ordinary observers she seems even shy, and, in fact, she is so. It is, and always has been, hard for her to meet strangers. This, together with her innate dignity and the intellectual force which every one who knows her cannot but recognize, would in any ordinary woman give the impression of a somewhat exclusive haughtiness. But Mrs. Taft is not an ordinary woman, and the country is beginning to realize it.

"With all her intellectual tastes," says a woman who is her intimate friend, "Mrs. Taft is the most companionable woman you ever saw. You may not think it from a slight acquaintance, for she is inherently shy, but bless you, when she went into the Governor's mansion as the American Governor's wife, there at Manila, she made everybody welcome, and the old place became the center of all social life."

This was about as severe a test as could be made of the social gifts of any American woman. When one considers the ceremonious, formal, utterly foreign ways of the ancient Spanish regime, the fact that the Governor-General, his wife and their friends had to deal with an alien race, Old World traditions, and the most stubborn and impenetrable prejudices in the world, those of Old Spain and the Orient combined, the requirements of the position would appear somewhat terrifying even to the wife of an ordinary minister.

The success with which the Tafts met these problems was shown partly by the absence of any noise about it. What they accomplished was effected so quietly that the country did not know that anything in particular was going on. It is true that there was a general impression after the return of Mr. Taft from the islands that he had shown that he could do almost anything in a diplomatic way, but



THE HERRON HOMESTEAD IN CINCINNATI, IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT WAS MARRIED



THE BOND OF SYMPATHY BETWEEN MISS HELEN TAFT AND HER MOTHER TYPIFIES IDEAL COMPANIONSHIP

the impression remained general, and was never resolved into its component parts. If it had been, the personality of the Governor-General's wife might have been found a leading factor in the results.

No man, and no man's wife, to say nothing of an entire family, rising to that position which focuses all the light of publicity upon them, can take up its life with this composure save by some special training. The United States has had nearly every sort of President's wife in the White House. Mrs. Cleveland owed her wonderful success not only to beauty, grace and youth, but to the careful education she had received for her position during the year before her marriage, so that it was said she never made even the slightest mistake in etiquette. There have been wives of Presidents who contented themselves with those mere official duties which belong to the position, and did not attempt to be leaders of Washington society in the wider sense off the term—lovable, well-bred American women, who by themselves and of themselves would have been unremarkable, and owed their fame solely to the fact that their husbands had won success. Mrs. Taft is not of this class, and people are beginning to study her with awakened interest.

Miss Helen Herron, to begin twenty-five years ago, was not exactly an unformed girl at the time of her marriage. She was twenty-three years old, had taught school for a year, and had had, besides the usual education of a well-bred girl, some of that more important education which comes of constant association with understanding people. Her father was United States District-Attorney, and also State Senator and an old friend



ROBERT TAFT, THE ELDEST SON

of President Hayes and many other important Ohio politicians. Ohio was the storm center of Republican politics in those days, and its people belonged to that good American stock, sprung from the older States and the best of our mid-century foreign immigration, which has caused the Middle West to blossom as the rose. Helen Herron as a young girl was entertained at the White House. The dream of being a president's wife, to an Ohio girl of such antecedents in the eighties, was not such an idle vision as it might seem. Ohio was already a mother of presidents, and political life was as natural to the young men of Cincinnati as finance is to a young New Yorker of today, or the East India trade was to the Bostonian of the past. Mrs. Taft's solid common sense, her intuitive power of seeing what can be done and what can not, and where the shortest way lies, would have kept her from visions of the impossible, just as it leads her to make the utmost of the possible.

A flash of prophetic intuition may have led Judge Taft, when his boys were yet youngsters, to declare that William would never be satisfied with mediocrity. Whatever may have caused him to make that remark, it is certainly true that President Taft never has been satisfied with mediocrity. His instinct has always been to do a thing as well as it seemed possible for it to be done, and then, perhaps, a little better. When this man, whose good-natured, careless laugh reveals nothing of his real intensity of nature, met this girl, with her clear head, her quiet strength, her innate womanliness and her high ideals, it was like the magnet and the steel.

When they were married, Mr. Taft was assistant county solicitor of Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1887, Governor Foraker made him Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. Three years later President Harrison appointed him Solicitor General of the United States. In 1892 he was Judge of the United States Court for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and in 1896 he became dean of the law department of the University of Cincinnati. In 1900 President McKinley appointed him the first civil Governor of the Philippines.

During the first fourteen years of the Taft's married life, let it be noted, they had but little money. Mrs. Taft has never posed (or been posed) as the self-sacrificing-housekeeper type of woman, but when one considers that she has brought up

(Continued on page 72)



AT A PUBLIC FUNCTION THE PRESIDENT IS NEVER SO HAPPY AS WHEN ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. TAFT



## The Earning Capacity of Julia

By MARY STEWART CUTTING

Author of "Little Stories of Married Life," etc., etc.

Illustrations by C. FOSMIRE

**I**F JULIA could only contribute in some way to the support of the family! If she could only earn some money herself!

"Well, why can't she?" asked I.

Louise and I looked at each other. We have a way, as two women will, who live together, of crossing and recrossing the line of argument, though sometimes, indeed, standing on the same side at the finish. The subject in all its branches which, broadly

speaking, occupies us, is:

If a condition endures which isn't to the advantage of the person or persons concerned, how may it be changed? The condition under present discussion was Julia's, and, incidentally, that of three or four other women in something of the same case.

Julia is fair, fat and forty; she has a house, three children—He'len, aged fifteen; Edith, twelve, and Jack, ten—she has also a husband who has been "out of a position" for one reason or another, for the best part of a year, so that their reserve fund is exhausted. He objects, like most husbands, to his wife's trying to earn anything, but I think his objections now lack force, even to him. The necessity is too great. The poor man seems to have lost his grip in some way since he has been ill; of course he will "catch on" again some time or other, but he hasn't yet, and when he does he may never command the salary he had before! In the meanwhile they are, not exactly supported, but kept from going sheer under by the help given them by her sister, Ella, who teaches school and provides for her father, and his brother, John, who has a small salary, five children and a delicate wife.

"Of course it worries Julia terribly," said Louise, "not only at being such a burden on poor Ella and John, but because even with their aid there isn't nearly enough for the daily needs; she says she lies awake trying to think how to get the money to pay the washerwoman! She feels that she *must* do something to help, but what? She has been married since she was twenty-three; she has no business training whatever, and she has to do all the work at home now herself, so that every moment of her time is occupied. Marie, what *can* she do to earn any money?"

"I suppose there are still all the old, unoriginal ways for women . . . haven't been trained to do anything else," said I thoughtfully. "Julia is one of the best housekeepers I know; that ought to tell in some way. Why doesn't she try to get lodgers? That is such a nice, easy, respectable way of eking out an income, and it requires no outlay."

Louise shook her head. "Julia spoke of that, but she says the family would really have to crowd up too much to leave even one extra room, the house is so small. I suggested her taking mealers; so many people who have houses can't keep help, and more and more of them are taking their meals out every day. Julia is a fine cook, and economical, too; I should think she might make it pay when some people couldn't; but she says all her tablecloths and napkins are full of holes, and even if she *could* buy new ones and replenish the china to start with, she wouldn't be able to undertake such hard work, in addition to what she is doing already; she isn't strong enough."

"Yes, it *would* be pretty hard work, I'd hate it myself," I conceded. "But Julia is such a good cook! Can't she turn the talent to account in some way? How about starting a tea room? Tea rooms are getting more popular every day."

"Where could she get the money to start with? You know yourself that tea rooms don't flourish just on the strength of their tea, they have to be individual, attractive; a woman who has her living assured for some months ahead may invest a small capital in a tea room and make it pay,



"WE HAVE A WAY, AS TWO WOMEN WILL, WHO LIVE TOGETHER, OF CROSSING AND RECROSSING THE LINE OF ARGUMENT"

but to borrow money for a venture if she has nothing to live on until she makes her business pay, means almost certain disaster; she is usually driven to taking the business funds for daily household expenses! The number of untrained women who think they can make their everlasting fortunes by taking all their small capital, borrowed or otherwise, to experiment with is enough to make one weep!" Louise relapsed into the silence of exasperation before going on. "I think that far the best thing for such a woman is to incur no money risk at first herself, or a very slight one—to work instead for somebody else who takes the risk, and knows the business end. If Julia could furnish rolls, or cakes, or salads, or artistic fancy articles for the woman who successfully runs a tea room, it would be much the best thing for a while."

"Julia spoke of that, but she says you can make so very little money that way," I objected.

Louise sniffed. "Even a very little money is a great deal better than nothing! No matter how small the incoming sum no one but the woman who has earned it knows how much uplift there is in it to compensate for the smallness. *Anything* is a help when you have nothing! Besides, you can never tell how a small beginning may not only lead to a larger opportunity, but to something entirely different from the first undertaking. That happens again and again."

"That is true," said I, reflectively. Louise herself in her earlier days conscientiously hammered brass for a small art shop around the corner; she is now the head of a large library. It would be interesting to trace the sequence—for there *was* a sequence!—of the incongruous events leading up to her education as a librarian. If you once really start earning money it's like rolling a ball; it's only your own lack of exertion that makes it ever stop. I suppose Julia wouldn't do for your line of work," I suggested doubtfully.

"No, but did you hear about Lily Cole?" Lily was a woman with two children, whose husband had been having hard times. "She substituted in their library when one of her friends was ill, and she has a real position there now; but Lily has always been a voracious reader, and never forgets *anything* she has learned."

"How on earth does she manage about the housekeeping and the children?"

"I don't know; but she does manage; she just *had* to manage, and she's a different person, so *encouraged*!"

"Well," I admitted, "as far as Julia is concerned, she isn't intellectual like Lily, but I have always thought her very capable in anything she undertook. There were those etched lamp shades she used to make for Christmas presents—they were really exquisite. Can't she get them on sale somewhere?"



Louise nodded. "She did try that, last year, before things got so bad. Ella found a woman who disposed of them for her—but Julia says it tried her eyes dreadfully, and now the woman has moved away, and Julia doesn't know of anybody else to go to. Somebody told her to try to get orders for her fancy pickles from the big grocers in the city. You know there is an unending call for novelties in pure home-made goods of an unvarying quality. She was told that they have a manager in each store who sees people who come with samples. Well, Julia went one day—she said she felt too queer for words! She took a sample of her hickory-nut pickles in a little jar, all tied up with ribbons and sealed with a big red seal, just the way it was to be put on sale—somebody told her to do that, and she spent the whole day and ever so much car fare going from place to place. She began so early in the morning that the man in charge of such things was not there yet, and between twelve and two everybody seemed to be at lunch, and afterward the people were engaged or already had pickles like hers. She was so discouraged! She said she couldn't take the time to try again, even if she'd had the money to spare, because she was so busy with the children's spring sewing. I wish you had seen the suit she made for Helen out of a dress of hers—she'd had it in the house for ages—and a few ends of old velvet. It was really a marvel. She has a positive genius for making over things and combining colors."

"Yes, Mrs. Toler was telling me what a triumph of art it was," said I. "By the way, did you hear about Mrs. Toler's dinner party? You know she is without a maid most of the time, and the woman she expected to cook the dinner—she was going to pay her two dollars for it—never came at all! There wasn't another soul to get. But to go back to the subject, Mrs. Toler was wondering if Julia couldn't be a purchasing agent. Many women prefer to shop by proxy in these days, and Julia's taste is so good."

"Julia thought of that, but you see she couldn't be away from home so much," said Louise. "That interferes with her taking work as an agent. Besides, she wouldn't be strong enough to do it, she has so much trouble with her feet. I offered to teach her typewriting, as that can be done at home; she could practice at my machine all she wants, but when she found the low price she would have to ask a page to get any work at all, she felt that it wouldn't pay her to try it. Amateurs always begin, in their minds, on the biggest price for everything! By the way, Marie, and before I forget it, do you know the address of that dressmaker Alice Green used to have, who went out by the day? I told Mrs. Latham I'd send her word."

"I'll give you the address, but there's no use sending for her; I'd have had her long ago if there was! She's engaged weeks ahead," said I with a sigh; "all the dressmakers I know are rushed to death."

"Well, Mrs. Latham's in despair. She used to make over her own things, and now she hasn't time, and she says she is positively driven to the extravagance of going out and buying new clothes when she has perfectly good ones at home that only need a little remodeling. She says the sewing girls you get can't put on a collar straight unless you're there every minute to watch. If she could get an intelligent woman who could just fix over things as you would yourself—" Louise paused, and we looked at each other strangely.

"Oh, Julia couldn't go in for that kind of thing," said Louise hurriedly. "She isn't strong enough."

"One day's such work would pay the washerman," said I,

meaningly. Then I burst forth: "Life is no rest cure, Louise! You know just as well as I do that all the objections are beside the mark; the thing is not to find objections, but to find the way to solve them! There are any number of good reasons why Julia can't do this or that, but most of the inexperienced, home-bound women who have earned money—and their name is legion—have done it in spite of all the good reasons against doing it; in spite of the lack of health, lack of time, lack of training; in spite of the apparent futility of their efforts! The only absolutely necessary quality for earning money is that a woman shall have the will to earn it. If that is the real necessity to her everything else will fit gradually into the scheme. She has to think and plan about it, use all her ingenuity to get the better of the objections, use the first little means that comes to hand before the big opportunity occurs. It is the women who begin in any way they can—no matter how small the return, or how many obstacles there are in the way—who are successful; it is the delicate women whom you can't beat back from the road! I could begin, like the twelfth chapter of Hebrews, with the list of those who have succeeded with all apparent odds against them—odds in some cases so heavy that Julia's lot seems easy in comparison. You and I know of the woman who had sciatica for a year and crawled out of bed and went around placing a certain sewing machine in all the towns near

her, incidentally curing her sciatica by being in the open air, while supporting the family; the woman who, in her widow's weeds, with an old mother and sick child at home, sold cooking extracts 'helping out till something better came'—and it did come! The woman who, with five little children, learned stenography, got a position in an office, rose each year, and finally evolved into a home she owned herself, with ways of much higher earning; that was a plain miracle, I grant you! The gently born, delicate woman, no longer young, who made children's clothes in the two or three years before her husband 'caught on' again, doing the cooking and the housework with but little help for a family of six; and the dear shut-in lady, debarred from even ordinary exertion, who pasted cretonne picture frames, for which she has now so many orders that she cannot fill them all. I could go on, as you know, indefinitely; it sometimes seems as if the more odds there are against a woman, the more strength she gets to rise above them!"

"Yes, I know that," said Louise, thoughtfully. "But the first difficulty to a wife or mother in earning money really lies in the fact that all the things that have money seemed of most importance must now be relegated to second place; that is, they must be attended to in the extra time, instead of being the main business of the day. One can really change the conditions of one's life quite successfully if there is the will to learn how. Children can help where one hasn't thought they could; things can be done without that have always seemed necessary. But don't you think that well-meaning friends often hampering suggest lines of work for which the woman who is advised feels that she has no fitness?"

"Yes, I do," said I. "There is always something, however, for which she herself knows she has some fitness—something that she knows how to do—or has always wanted to learn—and that is the line for her to follow out. Women are the real miracle workers of the present day! In this generation I have yet to see a woman in the possession of her faculties, living in or near a community, who cannot earn some money if she wants to."

"And that's true!" said Louise.



"SHE TOOK A SAMPLE OF HER HICKORY-NUT PICKLES IN A LITTLE JAR . . . JUST THE WAY IT WAS TO BE PUT ON SALE"

## WOMAN AND THE CUSTOMS

How the Long Arm of the Law Reaches Out for the Returning Traveler

By SANFORD LEE

Drawings by Irma Dérémeaux



**A** FASHIONABLY dressed woman and her daughter stand upon a steamboat pier while an inspector goes through their trunks. He handles the chiffons and ribbons deftly; he blandly ignores the more personal of their belongings—but he is thoroughness itself. Suddenly, in a manner that makes it almost a privilege, he asks the women to return to their stateroom. There they are met and searched by a woman inspector. She is also polite, but also thorough—so thorough that she finds carefully sewn into some recess of lingerie that pearl necklace which the elder woman says she purchased in Paris before sailing, and absent-mindedly forgot to put down upon the declaration blank that was handed to her early in the voyage.

The necklace is confiscated, together with any other undeclared dutiable articles, and sent to the Public Stores, where they are appraised, and whence they may be redeemed on payment of the duty, *plus* a fine. If not redeemed they will shortly be sold at auction for the benefit of the Government. A hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods was so forfeited and sold last year. This figure does not include the million and a half in regular duties collected upon passengers' baggage alone. And, naturally, one asks, "How was it done?" Much of it was paid unwillingly. The modern smuggler is very often a woman, and her captor, the polite young inspector, is also very often a woman. The inspector is the only visible part of the long arm of the customs—after all, only its deft fingers.

It is to be supposed that when the woman, in the instance cited, bought her pearl necklace she was very well pleased with herself. She felt that in avoiding the sixty per cent. duty she would save almost the cost of her trip. She did not dream that the polite clerk who brought the parcel to her hotel in Paris at once reported the transaction to the American branch of the Associated Dealers in Precious Stones. Nor did she know that this association at once sent a notice of the transaction to the customs authorities, who put the name of the purchaser upon their list, and bided their time until her name appeared upon the cable passenger list of an incoming steamer.

"If the traveling public only knew," said the head of the American branch of the association, "that we do not pay the sixty per cent. duty on mounted jewelry, but only the ten per cent. levied on uncut stones,

they would not be so keen to buy their jewelry abroad, and face almost certain detection on their return." The American branch of the association has compelled the foreign wholesalers to force the retailers into an agreement whereby every considerable purchase of jewelry by Americans abroad is at once reported to the American branch. So the polite young man and the firm young woman on the dock were simply hunting for what they already knew was there.



"Angrily ruffled plumage . . . due to hidden diamonds"

All the secrets of false-bottom trunks, of hollow heels, of too clever hairdressings, are an old story to the graduates of the training school established by the present Collector of the Port of New York. In this training school the inspectors are not only taught the handling of clothing and the detecting of frauds, but they come to know the very styles themselves. A striking instance of the benefit of such training is furnished by the inspector who not long ago held up a trunkful of gowns belonging to a Chicago woman. The garments were most carefully marked with Chicago labels, but the agent of the Government did not pass them through because he "considered them in advance of Chicago styles." And the event proved him right, for the experts in the Appraiser's office pronounced the gowns Parisian-made.

The American woman traveling abroad may bring in duty-free one hundred dollars' worth of "wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment and similar personal effects," provided such articles actually accompany her, and are "necessary and appropriate to her use," but she shall not bring in one pennyworth more if the government can prevent it. And if an attempt is made to avoid the rule by a generous tip, the inspector is open to dismissal and the offender to fine or even imprisonment.

This last rule is being strictly enforced. Tipping is expressly forbidden in the regulations furnished to passengers.

"It is a short step from the tip to the bribe" is one of the maxims of the customs inspector, and the day of the customs tip is over.

The ordeal of the customs undoubtedly bears hardest upon the woman of average means who is bringing back no extravagances, but is, nevertheless, searched like a pickpocket.

And it is a regrettable fact that the woman of average means is no less often a smuggler than the rich one, though perforce to a less degree. The woman who is the soul of honor and yet rejoicingly brings into her native land six extra pairs of gloves inside her stockings, there h—



"The inspector is the only visible part of the long arm of the customs—after all, only its deft fingers"



"A nun whose prayer-book was never out of her hand"

breaking the law and defrauding the government out of a possible two dollars and a half, would be the first to invoke the law if she were in any trouble. Granted that such an offender is not inherently dishonest, is she any less to blame than the man or woman who breaks the law for the sake of the gain, and not for the fun there is in it?

And yet on most of the articles confiscated the duty is not prohibitive. The one hundred dollars' worth which is exempted covers the probable purchases of the average tourist. This must not be all of one sort of article, however. Thirty-six pairs of gloves, for instance, is the limit in that direction. A modification of the duty has been made in the case of repaired articles. Formerly duty was charged upon the

full value of a repaired article, but now it is charged only upon the improvements, unless these should amount to a large proportion of the value of the article.

Some of the incidents occurring in connection with the appraisal of foreign-bought articles are both interesting and amusing. The daughter of a well-known retired army officer, herself the wife of a millionaire, threatened to throw overboard a diamond necklace, which she had had altered and improved in Paris, rather than pay what she declared was an "unjust duty." The appraiser agreed that it was her privilege to throw the necklace off the end of the dock if she chose, but having brought it into the country, she would have to pay the duty anyway! The whole mechanism of the customs duty on personal baggage is designed to catch the man or woman who can afford to purchase expensive things abroad and is therefore able to pay duty on them.

Another prolific source of loss to the government has been the "foreign carrier." This is the term used by customs officials to designate the American who, by claiming residence abroad, is entitled to admission for all foreign-bought articles, providing, of course, they are for personal use. To illustrate, we will suppose a young woman of talent decides to study art in Paris. It is not an infrequent case that such a young woman at the end of three years knows as much about the Louvre, the shop, as she does about the Louvre, the gallery. She writes to her friends at home of what she sees, and they send her various commissions. Lovely things are wonderfully cheap in the smaller Parisian shops, and she conscientiously uses all of her wisdom and taste. And in justice to her it should be added that very probably there is no financial consideration. She gets her reward in the pleasure of doing her friends a service, and in the real joy that any lover of beautiful things finds in the legitimate purchase of them.

Arrived at the New York pier, she claims admission for all her fifteen trunks under the foreign residence clause—she has lived abroad for more than a year. Of course her purchases are all for her own use. She relieves

her conscience by the reflection that this untruth is a part of her service to her friends, and when the inspector points out the incongruity of a bridal gown and a widow's costume in the same outfit, she indignantly pays the duty, or takes the matter up in the courts. That is, she did. Not so very long ago the residence requirement was raised to two years to do away with this abuse, but even this did not provide the desired results, so it was finally abolished altogether. Each separate case is now taken up by the authorities on its merits. Sometimes the foreign-residence claim is established.

Mary Garden is, perhaps, the best-known foreigner who has proven to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that she is not an American. Two thousand dollars in returned duties was the price of her forsworn citizenship—a small part of the American money that educated her, a fraction of her weekly salary. She is still "Our Mary Garden" to the American public, though she has denied her kinship with it and her obligation to the country of her childhood.

Many society women living abroad, whose husbands' money in most cases was made under the direct fostering of a protective tariff, are now trying to avoid that tariff as it applies to their personal possessions. One of these expatriates, for instance, left her trunks in the customs house all summer rather than pay duty upon them, since she claimed a residence in England. The customs officials differed with her, and charged her six dollars storage on the trunks, which she took back unopened to the land of her adoption.

As to the attempts at personal smuggling, some of them are very clever, even the ones which do not quite succeed. The most widely advertised recent case was that of a woman who brought in a six thousand dollar pearl necklace. The authorities knew that she had the necklace, but they could not find it. A special agent had boarded the vessel in the harbor to identify the lady, and when the steamer reached the pier her baggage was examined, not by the usual officer, but by a no less polite special inspector. Three times she was asked whether she had not something dutiable besides the "three hundred dollars' worth of clothing and trinkets" on her declaration slip. Each time she failed to recall any purchase not included. She was then handed over to the woman inspector, who found nothing to report except the tearing up of a letter, the scraps of which were still in the passenger's handbag as she had had no chance to throw them away. Under protest she surrendered the scraps, which proved to be a receipt for a pearl necklace.

Threatened with arrest unless she produced it, she put her hand up to her hat and drew thence a rope of pearls. They had been cleverly concealed in a tube of velvet, which,

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"A Salvation Army lassie whose bonnet was stuffed with gloves"



"The inspector points out the incongruity of a bridal gown and a widow's costume in the same outfit"



## HIS WONDERS TO PERFORM

By DOROTHY DONNELL

Author of "A Pair of Wayfarers," etc., etc.

Illustrations by VOLNEY RICHARDSON

**I**T WAS not an extraordinary letter on the outside—a New York post mark and his name, John Dusenberry, Newark, N. J., in slanting feminine handwriting. It might have been an order for a sewing machine—on the outside. But the first few words sent his leisurely suspended coffee-cup crashing into its surprised saucer.

"Dear John," the letter began intimately. "If you had ever been born how I would have loved you!—but you never were. I've had to do without you for twenty-two years, but I can't get along another minute. The Stetson man is fat and red and dreadful—he is growing dreadfuller every day. So I have decided to make up a John." It was at this point that the coffee-cup interrupted. John Dusenberry drew a long breath, with a smothered exclamation at the end of it. His dazed eyes, wandering from the incredible words, sought a confirmation of reality in his surroundings.

On the speckled walls a pasteboard sign informed a hungry public that ham-and-eggs could be purchased here for fifteen cents; a stalwart coffee tank loomed steaming from one end of a counter crowded with sections of pie and saucers of prunes; the oilcloth-covered tables, the paper napkins and the tense faces scowling over the morning papers were familiar enough—solid anchors for his wandering wits.

"An'thin' more, sir?" The waitress, spectacled and jaded under the bleached pompadour, was beside him, pad in hand. He did not hear her. Through his orderly mind the scandalous words of the letter danced mockingly—"if you had been born how I would have loved you—how I would have loved you!"

"Your check, sir," the monotonous voice droned dully through his thoughts. With a start, John Dusenberry crushed the sheets in his hand, crowding them impatiently into his pocket. He felt himself blushing, and stamped his foot mentally as he fumbled for the change, vaguely conscious of the growing interest in the bored eyes of the waitress. With a jerk of impatience he thrust the money into the willing hand and strode out into the street.

Across the steamy air of the lunchroom, odorous of bacon and garlic, a breath of something foreign to the place had come. The frowning business men looked up in a momentary flicker of interest from the sporting columns.

"Steel's gone down ten points," observed one to his neighbor, over his coffee cup.

"Ump—races, more likely," grunted a red-nosed individual with a hint of his plaid socks plainly visible in his countenance. Only the waitress of uncertain age, as she mopped up the coffee stains, guessed that Romance had hovered a moment over the ancient sandwiches and ossified doughnuts. Her smile was not all for her generous tip, but

sprang from a woman's quick satisfaction in the scent of a love affair, with a wistful remembrance of a day when she had not served sinkers and coffee behind a counter. *He* had been an undertaker's assistant, with curls and a tendency toward consumption.

Through the morning stream of toilers John Dusenberry swung along absently to his office and attempted to think the problem out. In his narrow circle of acquaintances women were conspicuously lacking—a bedridden aunt or two, a cousin who stammered and knitted red woolen wristlets, and a few kind old country ladies with a flavor of wintergreen about them who had called him "Johnnie-boy" since his pinafore days—none of them could have written—Jove! he had never finished reading it! In the lee of a peanut-stand was a space for unjustly reading. He took the letter from his pocket and began where he had left off, nervously apprehensive of another shock.

"—I'm going to make up a John. The Stetson man has got to think there is a *you* to protect me or else—John, he frightens me. He smiles always, but his eyes never are smiley. I shall ask him to mail this letter—and tomorrow another, and another. He will think you care—you would, wouldn't you, if you had been born, John? There's so much of this city and so little of me, I am tired in my soul. This will go to the Dead Letter Office, but it's a comfort to pretend that you will get it, and the Stetson man won't know that you were never born.

Good night, John.  
MARY."

That was all—just Mary. Understanding filtered slowly into John Dusenberry's mind. The pitiful little scheme for protection awoke protecting echoes in him. The miracle that she should have chosen his name and city did not occur to him until later—he was in all respects a matter-of-fact young business man, who sold sewing machines for his firm in the daytime and read his newspaper in his hall bedroom for dissipation in the evenings. Women and miracles—or the miracle of women—had never entered his scheme of life until now.

But in the course of the morning he noticed his stenographer for the first time. Hitherto she had been a mere typewriter to him—or possibly a sewing machine in the abstract. Now he saw that she had a tower of curls and a shower of ringlets balanced nicely on her marceled head, that she was very tight at the beltline and high as to collar, with a noisy display of

bangles, chains and pins that tinkled when she walked. The result of his discoveries was the certainty that if she were spelled Mary instead of Mayme she would not have worn so much hair nor chewed gum so vigorously.

Indeed, for a young man whose eyes had been closed so long, John Dusenberry noticed much that day. The letter folded carefully in his breast pocket seemed at intervals to



"IN THE COURSE OF THE MORNING HE NOTICED HIS STENOGRAPHER FOR THE FIRST TIME"



throb and flutter, but he attributed the sensation to too many cigarettes. However, the remembrance that she had mentioned another letter tomorrow gave him a queer thrill of anticipation whenever he thought of it. This dash of the unusual in the colorlessness of his life exhilarated him. As far back as he could remember clearly he had had no home; farther back there was a faint sweet recollection of being rocked to sleep—of a vague, dim mother-face which was all that stood for home. Now a bond of relationship, fantastic and unusual, but still a bond, existed between himself and some one else. The letter throbbed warmly in his pocket all day long.

The next morning the waitress, bringing his buckwheat cakes, noticed that he was deep in another letter and nodded knowingly, patting her skirt with faded coquetry—he had had curly hair and a stylish mustache, but that was a long while ago. Some people measure time by days and nights, some by dollars and cents—the waitress in Joe's Eating House measured hers by buckwheat cakes and ham sandwiches; there had been a great many of them since her days of letter-reading.

The second letter was rather longer, a bit more intimate, as if the writer found it a relief for loneliness to form her thoughts in words. The Stetson man figured largely in it in the role of villain.

"He asked me to go to dinner with him today, and I almost didn't say no. The steak and ice cream I would have had were why I almost—but you were why I didn't go. I gave him your letter to mail and he looked queer—I could have laughed. I was so glad. I had a crackers-and-cocoa dinner, and it was all your fault for not being born. I'm very much vexed with you, John. The fire is out and the cocoa tin is nearly empty."

At this point John Dusenberry folded the letter hastily—he felt like an eavesdropper somehow. It was wrong to read what was not his, and yet it *was* his, after all, sent by a queer trick of chance from lonely girl to lonely man. He knew New York well—its desolation of vastness, the selfishness of crowded streets. He knew how the feet of the world trailed daily up and down Broadway, past the sumptuous shop windows and the three balls of the pawnbroker; how the nightly crowds poured theater-ward under the garish blaze of electric signs. There were four million people in New York, he remembered—and her name was Mary.

He found himself waiting with unreasoning impatience for the whistle of the postman before his boarding-house, and half-fearing, after he had passed on, to go downstairs lest the now familiar letter might be missing from the black walnut table. He crept so guiltily down the hall and prowled so stealthily among the papers that his landlady, a knobby person with a shiny, prickly surface like her hair-cloth furniture, became suspicious and subjected his morning's mail to a rigid scrutiny. The card in her parlor window bore the brief inscription "Rooms for Single Gents,"

and two evils constantly threatened the prosperity of her establishment—one, the increased cost of meat; the other, matrimony. John Dusenberry had unexpectedly taken to wearing lavender ties and patent-leather shoes, and she recognized the symptoms.

After two weeks had passed, with their daily letters, the inner pocket of John's coat began to bulge, and an unknown restlessness took possession of him. Sewing machines ceased to be of vital interest. He discovered that he was twenty-six years old and lonely, and recollected dimly that the Bible said somewhere that it was not good for man to be alone. He needed society, he decided; he would look up some of the fellows.

Then he made a startling discovery. All of his men friends were married. When it had happened he could not remember, but one by one they had drifted

gladly from dreary hotels and drearier boarding-houses into havens of their own—cramped little flats with leaky plumbing or honor-built suburban cottages with six rooms and a mortgage, but still homes for all that. He went to call on his business partner, who introduced his young wife with honest pride in the choiceness of his possession, and boasted loudly of his promotion from boarding-house horrors.

"Try it yourself, old man," he urged genially; "nothing like it—you don't know what you're missing—eh, Nell?"

Nell had been a bookkeeper; the stamp of weary days and thankless toil was still in her eyes.

"I hope he'll find out some time," she answered, pityingly.

A feeling of resentment against their content mingled with envy in John Dusenberry's bachelor soul as he left them waving a gay good-by in the doorway of their cheap little

frame Eden, the man's arm unashamedly about his wife's waist.

That same evening, feet propped high in slippers comfort, he relieved his sagging pockets of their load and spread "Mary's" letters upon the bed. They were few in number, but a vivid revelation of what had formerly been a closed book to him—a girl's life—a lonely, uncolored life, but courageous with the pathetic eternal hopefulness of all young things. The game begun as a measure of protection had become her safety valve. She seemed to have forgotten that there was no one at the other end of her letters, and entrusted to the confessional of ink her deepest feelings, lavish of her inner personal life, hardly once giving a hint of her outer one. Stray bits of keen philosophy, elfin sparks of fancy and quaint little flashes of humor flitted through the pages, and out of them he had shaped her in his mind—her appearance, her voice, gestures, expressions. The girl of the letters was a very real girl, vivid and warmly alive. In all his life he had never known anyone as well as he knew her. Once more he pored over her letters, pausing here and there over a word, a phrase.

"I wish I knew a single good reason for me," she wrote whimsically in one place. "Everyone I know has a reason—the ashman has two of them, very small and always wailing. The postman's mother is his reason. I think I shall have to get a dog."

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"MARY? HOW DO WE KNOW IF WE HAVEN'T GOT THE WHOLE NAME?"

## EARNING A COLLEGE COURSE

Setting Forth the Experiences of a Young Woman  
Who Worked Her Way Through College

BY A GRADUATE OF SMITH COLLEGE



FROM the time I was first able to comprehend the value of education I was determined to have a college course. I said little to anyone, save my mother, regarding my ambition, but everything I did or learned was contributory to my purpose. I took French lessons from the priest in our little Western town, since the high school offered only German, and I worked very hard in school.

My father's death, occurring in my last year at high school, threatened my plans, but my mother was determined that I should continue my studies, and when matters were finally straightened out, and we found that she could make ends meet by renting a room or two in our house, I made up my mind to go to college and earn my own way.

The day after our high school commencement I went to work in the town's largest dry goods store. It was during the summer season, when usually there is little business; but the proprietor reasoned that my friends would make a point of helping me out, and they did. People who had always done their shopping in the nearest city remained at home to buy from me, and though the summer was long and hot I felt that it had been a success.

By the middle of September I had saved seventy-two dollars. Sixty I had earned in the store, and twelve by tutoring a girl who had fallen back in her high school geometry. A friend of my father's had offered me free transportation on his ore barge as far East as Buffalo, and I accepted the offer very gladly. Everyone was interested. When I left the store the proprietor presented me with a dress length of blue-and-white ribbed foulard silk. It was not, perhaps, in the latest fashion, for it had been in stock a long time; but I was grateful for it. Mother made it up and it served me well through three of my four years of college. My entire wardrobe, besides this, consisted of my graduating dress, my last winter's suit, two wool waists and a half dozen white ones. In any other college this outfit might have been ridiculously inadequate, but at Smith it proved ample.

The fare from Buffalo to Northampton used up ten of my precious dollars, though I had brought my food with me from home. The first night's lodging at a hotel cost another dollar, but after my visit to the Registrar's office, when I found out when and where my examinations were to be, I went to a workingman's tiny cottage at some little distance from the campus, where I arranged for temporary board and a little nook under the eaves for seventy-five cents a day.

But I did not wait until after examinations to look for work. At the Registrar's office there was a list of the boarding-houses which needed student help, and the second landlady I approached engaged me.

"Have you had any experience waiting on table?" she asked.

"No," I said, "but I am strong and quick, and I could cook in an emergency."

"That ain't a bad idea," she said, "though I ain't aiming to be sick. I'll give you three meals for serving two tables. Come Thursday."

I thanked her and went back to my

examinations with my food at least assured. The selection of my room I deferred until they were passed.

The examinations were difficult, but I was well prepared for them, for I had spent my summer evenings reviewing. I got through without a single condition, which was fortunate, for I don't know how I should have found time to work one off. I shall never forget the joy with which I received the notice—and I felt the first pinch of poverty in that I could not telegraph the news to my mother, but had to wait and write it.

My first step was to choose a room in Tenney House, the old homestead which sheltered the girls who were working their way through college. The little cubby-hole I secured was on the top floor, and had once been a linen closet. For this I paid but fifty cents a week, promising to care for it and do my share of the general housework. There were no servants, but no meals were served.

College had not yet opened, but the boarding-house was already filled with mothers who were trying to tear themselves away from freshman daughters, and I found the work hard. The hours behind the counter had taught me to stand, but not to carry heavy dishes through a crowded room. Still, one gets accustomed to such things as these, and as time went on I found that I was not so tired at night. My duties prevented my attendance at morning chapel, and I had to arrange my college work so that I had no recitation during the first period in the morning and the first in the afternoon; but as the freshman and sophomore—or "first" and "second" class courses—were all required and not elective, there were several classes in each subject. I had three recitations or "hours" of Latin a week, three of German, two of history, two of English composition and three of chemistry. I had succeeded in obtaining advanced credit for my solid geometry and my French by taking special examinations, so that I had but thirteen hours of work a week instead of the fourteen hours of the other freshmen. And in view of the fact that I was on my feet so much I was excused from the four weekly half-hours of "gym."

My mother had given me fifty dollars from her little capital, and with this and fifty dollars of my own I paid my tuition fee, which was then only one hundred dollars instead of one hundred and fifty. This left me seven dollars with which to begin my career and to pay a laboratory fee of five dollars, but I was determined not to ask mother for another cent.

Books proved less expensive than I had feared. The basement note-room, where the girls posted notes to each other on bulletin boards, was full of notices of freshman books for sale, and I succeeded in getting those I needed at about a third of the bookstore cost. The editor of our home newspaper had given me quantities of rough paper, and this mother had cut and punched and tied together for notebooks. I used it all through my course, and very gladly, for paper is expensive in a college town.

Down in the bulletin-room I had also seen the things which the girls made for sale. There were hand-painted and burnt leather photograph frames and calendars, penwipers in all shapes and forms, pastel paintings and even embroidery bags—as if college girls would

have time to spare for fancy work!

I looked over this seductive array of odds and ends—each with an attached slip of paper on which prospective purchasers might write their names—and made up my mind that I would think of something really useful. I finally got an idea for a jabot, made of a child's handkerchief with a colored border. These handkerchiefs cost but five cents apiece, and as jabots were a novelty at that time, I sold nearly three dozen before the demand died out. I charged twenty-five cents apiece for them, and so had nearly seven dollars to show for my work.

Two or three times during my first two years I managed to strike the popular fancy with some pretty and useful novelty, and my reserve fund profited accordingly.

Meanwhile I was enjoying my college experiences. I had a delightful time at the freshman frolic with a junior who had been at the boarding-house during the first days. And when Mountain Day came I joined some of the other girls in our house in a jolly picnic party, and although we could not, like some of our classmates, afford to hire carriages, we managed very successfully to enjoy ourselves.

There were thirteen of us in the house, and in spite of the "unlucky number," we were a very happy lot. Three of the girls waited on table, as I did; another helped to prepare dinner and during the evenings cared for a child in a private family in return for her meals; two others worked in the college library, and one straight and slender girl posed as a model for the art class. Two girls guarded the art gallery and acted as guides, and another did sewing and mending, putting up her sign in the bulletin-room. The remaining two, being upper classmen, supported themselves by tutoring. The girls who did not earn their meals paid five dollars a week for them at a boarding-house, but almost all of them received money from home.

Matters were made easier for us because all the college girls dressed plainly. We heard vague rumors from time to time that so-and-so's father was a millionaire, or that some other girl had dozens of beautiful dresses which she seldom wore. But we all wore plain suits and went hatless to classes. When we saw a group of elaborately dressed girls on the street, we knew that they belonged not to the college but to the "prep" school.

I spent my Christmas vacation working as clerk in a Springfield department store, going back and forth on the train. I had good recommendations from the store at home, and extra help was much in demand at that season. I prepared my own breakfasts on a chafing-dish belonging to one of the girls, and ate lunch and dinner in a little restaurant near the store, for the boarding-house was closed. On Christmas Day I went with one of the girls in the house to her home, and had a week's rest. It hurt me to think of mother at home alone, but spending the holidays with her was out of the question.

During the winter term all of the girls worked hard in order to pave the way for some recreation in the spring. I could not afford the theater, but I found amusement in the basketball and hockey games and class meetings, and in swimming in the natatorium. My spring Saturdays and my Easter vacation I gave up to a Springfield cloak and suit store.

Just before the final examinations began, one of the girls came to me and said that her sister, who was going to the country, wanted a nursery governess for her two children; and, with mother's approval, I accepted the position.

I spent a delightfully quiet summer on the farm, frolicking the children into a knowledge of French and German. During the week, while her husband was in the city, my employer made a companion of me, and I spent the long afternoons, while the babies were asleep, in making over the dresses she gave me. I suspected that some of them had belonged to the college sister, but this did not trouble me. It does not pay to be over-sensitive when one is making one's own way.

So I went back to college with a hundred dollars and a new wardrobe. The four months of quiet in the country had done me a world of good, and I took up my work much more confidently than I had done the year before. I had formed some pleasant friendships by this time, and I had fallen into the swing of college life.

We did not, in our house, give plays or receptions, as the other houses did, but we had many quiet good times of our own. One of the girls had a brother at Amherst, and I even went over there to a dance, and shone resplendent in a crêpe de Chine gown that my summer employer had given to me.

That year my mother received an advantageous offer for our house at home. I urged her to accept it, for I had conceived another idea for money-making. The girls were trying to raise funds for an athletic field, and I went to the chairman of the committee and said, "Why not sell sandwiches to the girls when they come down to the note-room at eleven o'clock? They are always hungry, and I believe they will be glad to pay five cents apiece for them. My mother and I will supply the sandwiches for two and a half cents apiece, and you will have nothing to do but sell them." My proposition was received with favor, so mother sold the house and came East, and by the time college opened in the fall she and I were settled in a tiny three-roomed cottage, about a mile from the campus—and once more I knew the joy of being "at home." No time was lost in getting the sandwich business started—for it really was a business with us. We had a cow, which we kept in a vacant lot adjoining the cottage, and later in a shed. The milk was a great help in making the bread and the "Dutch cheese" for the sandwich fillings, while our apple and plum trees contributed palatable "butters"—under mother's skilful manipulation. She knew all about making these things, for she had spent her girlhood on an Ohio farm, where nobody ever eats bread and butter without a "spread."

The sandwiches were a success from the start, and before the end of the first month of our venture we were making five hundred of them a day. That meant thirty loaves, no matter how thin we cut the slices, and as we made the bread ourselves, there was plenty of work for us to do. We had a big stove and a bread-mixer, and I helped mother to set and mix the dough and mold and bake the first lot of loaves. Then I made sandwiches as fast as I could, and started off to class at nine with a basketful. Mother appeared at eleven with another basket, and went back to bake for the next day, for we did not use the warm bread.

We were making a profit, of nearly eight dollars a day, but the work was too hard. So we appealed to a friend in Boston, and he sent us a German immigrant girl who could not speak a word of English, but was willing to work for two dollars a week. She did not mind getting up at dawn to milk the cow, and one day in every week she churned, using a barrel churn which I had bought second-hand. I posted a notice in the bulletin-room that on that day the girls could get fresh buttermilk at our house, and as a daily walk was compulsory, many of them came out and paid ten cents for a glass of this beverage and a sandwich.

I can't say that I found my work less hard than that at the boarding-house, but at the end of the year we had nearly nine hundred dollars to show for that work. Still, mother was unwilling to continue it.

"You are losing all your college life, Bess," she said. "You are working too hard, and with it all your college work has been only fair. You must do better if you are to get a good position next year, and so I want you to spend this year in college just as the other girls do."

It meant five hundred dollars for board and fees, and at least two hundred dollars more for clothes and sundries, if I lived in one of the regular houses, for senior year is the most

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# THE DOWNFALL OF DAVID

By ALLENE TUPPER WILKES

Illustration by CELESTE S. GRISWOLD



DAVID filled an humble place in this big world, humble even when measured by the standard of Keyser. He was one of the least of the little citizens of this "darkey town," from which came the colored help that daily toiled in Belleair.

Belleair, a Carolina winter resort, each autumn filled its picturesque cottages with health seekers from the North. They found "the matchless climate and sunlit skies; the balm of the balsam and the long-leaf pines," as advertised. They also found a discouraging lack of all those labor-saving devices they had long been accustomed to in their city homes. David labored to supply these comforts. He ran errands. He did odd jobs. He was for them a "hewer of wood and drawer of water."

Every morning he walked a mile and a half from Keyser to Belleair, carrying with him his "corn pone and meat." Dinner was not added to his wage of five cents an hour until one day Mrs. Miller happened to come into the garden to see that it was indeed the weeds and not the cherished strawberry plants he was pulling up, and, spying the meager lunch, told her cook to give David something hot.

But Mrs. Miller was not his only patron. There were old Mr. and Mrs. Todd, whose water had to be brought from the spring at the other end of the town. Mr. Todd was an earnest student of microbes, and did not trust the sanitation of the new town water-works. Then there was Mrs. Houston's wood to cut, pile after pile of it, for her artistic soul, shivering for thirty years in a steam-heated house, was now thawing and expanding before a red brick fireplace piled high with fat pine logs.

These were David's "folks," and patiently he toiled for them, never speaking unless spoken to, a quite pathetic little figure, with no knowledge of his rights to the "pursuits of happiness" and a little of the natural joyousness of the young negro.

Yet he was not without his spark of divine fire; deep down in his heart it burned, his love for Rildy. There were other brothers and sisters, nearer his own age, more companionable, but for them and for his half-crazed mother and stern preacher father he had only indifference. Rildy stood apart, the one thing he loved since a night two years before, when, with her fat legs doubled under her, she half crawled, half slid across the cabin floor to his side. There she sat, her round eyes fastened on the whistle he was making. Neither said a word; indeed, Rildy had not reached the age of speech. She only looked from the whistle solemnly into her brother's eyes, and he as seriously looked back into hers, then handed her the toy. For a moment she was still trying with her baby brain to grasp the fact of the great good fortune that had come to her; then, fast as her hands and knees could carry her, she

scampered back to the protection of a shadowy corner of the cabin, there to play with her treasure until sleep overcame her and she was lifted to her pallet by her mother.

From that evening the strange attraction grew, fed for Rildy by the many little gifts David brought her, and for him by the ever-growing interest he saw in her wondering brown eyes.

David had been working for two years at Belleair when, one afternoon, Mrs. Miller gave him an orange. It made a big lump in his jacket pocket and bumped reassuringly against his thin leg as he walked home, his mind filled with the pleasant feeling of anticipation. How superior this to the bright scraps of goods, broken bits of china and whittled toys that had before made up his gifts to his little sister!—for, of course, the orange was for Rildy, and Rildy had never seen an orange. Great was her joy at receiving it, though she thought it a beautiful new ball, and carefully rolled it back and forward across the floor. Then, as a magician who would show greater wonders, David made a hole in one end, and Rildy was initiated into the joys of sucking it. Envy

burned high in the breasts of the other eight brothers and sisters, but David in defense lost his meekness.

"You dassen't tech dat ornge, hit's Rildy's." Being the oldest and strongest, he kept them off, but not the enterprising hen who, next morning, managed to get one or two delicious pecks before it was rescued by Simeon, one of the ten. For this deed, and emboldened by his brother David's absence, he sucked it dry. Still it remained Rildy's greatest joy; though shriveled and shrunken from its former roundness, its beautiful yellow marred by many bruises

and scratches, its juice gone, she played with it and sucked it as contentedly as when it was given to her.

David, coming home a few nights later, took it from her.

"Dat hain't no good no mo,' giv't he-ar," and he flung it far off into the bushes that edged the opposite side of the road.

One wild, heart-broken shriek Rildy sent up, then fled fast as her fat legs could carry her to her shadowy corner. There she sat like Hezekiah of old, her face to the wall, weeping, and would not be comforted.

The next day there was a new orange, bought at the general store with five cents stolen by David from his own wages—the wages that before had been as unquestionably his father's as though his own labor had not earned them. He said Mrs. Miller had given him the orange, and that evening Rildy sat by his side on the cabin steps, blissfully sucking it. A banana succeeded the orange, followed by five chocolate men with a penny in the stomach of one of them.

David's wages dwindled.

There were tearful prophecies of their early migration to "de po' house" by his mother, and threats from his

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"YOU DASSEN'T TECH DAT ORNGE, HIT'S RILDY'S"



# Chats with the Cheerful Housekeeper

## A Little Talk Apropos of the First Days of School

This is the second of a series of papers written by "The Cheerful Housekeeper" for McCALL'S



**A**RE YOU aware that September is almost here? September with the goldenrod and the cosmos and the asters—with the blue skies and the dusty roads—September with the opening of the public schools and its attendant agonies in the young mind. I don't know why it should make me a trifle sad—me, the Cheerful Housekeeper—but I suppose it is the vanity of the feminine mind, which can't be quite reconciled to growing older.

I remember as if it were yesterday my first day at school, when I had attained the ripe age of five. My mother went with me to introduce me to the dreaded Miss Johnson, principal of the Central School. I wore on my sturdy little legs striped stockings and a brand new pair of shoes with gorgeous tassels, and on my short yellow hair was a new straw sailor with "streamers" floating in the September breeze. And lo, the awe-inspiring Miss Johnson smiled and patted me on top of the straw sailor, to the wonder of the assembled first graders; and I was started on my giddy career of "being educated." Heigh-ho! Here it is the year of grace 1911, and I shall soon be starting my son on his fifth school year. But—most overwhelming proof of all that I am advancing in years—I have just been elected president of a Mothers' Club!

This interesting institution is flourishing to a wonderful extent in the community in which I live, and it seems to me a most significant step in our educational system. In my childish days it was an unusual thing for mothers to take more than an occasional interest in our educational progress—that is, practical interest. The children were apt to consider the teacher their natural enemy, to be avoided whenever possible, and to be escaped from at the earliest opportunity. The mothers and the teachers might have a bowing acquaintance, but as for Mrs. "Judge" Smith of Main Street, and Mrs. Finnegan of Jackson's Alley, the mere idea that the public school might be the center of their common interest, as it was of their children's, would have caused them both to smile in derision.

Nothing proves more conclusively than these same public schools, I think, that the "sun do move." Not long ago, when I was "back home" on a visit, I went to the old Central School, expecting to meet the ghosts of the past, but they were not there. Flowers bloomed in the windows; pictures, copies of the great masterpieces or charming sketches made by the children themselves, filled the walls. (It made me smile to think of our old fifth-grade room—bare as a cell, with one picture which my father had gallantly presented, "General Grant and his horse Cincinnatus.") And everywhere was the most delightful atmosphere of co-operation and understanding between teachers and pupils.

And at our school, or rather, our children's school, the same conditions prevail. My little Jack adores his teachers with impartial affection. He would rob me of the last flower in order to present it to them, and every afternoon he "stays to help Miss Reed." The school buildings are increasingly beautiful, with flowers, nature-study specimens, music, fine pictures and statues; they have large assembly rooms—Jack used to refer to the assembly room in his school as the "cemetery hall," but that dismal appellation does not at all apply—pleasant classrooms, and, greatest change of all, pretty teachers! Where are the school-marms of yesterday?—with their gray hair and severe expression. They have become extinct, like the dodo, and here in their places are these smiling, pretty girls with their dainty fripperies. "Mama," says Jack, "Miss Reed wears different beads every single day!"

Surely all this great change in paraphernalia in one generation is due to a changing conception of matters educational. We mothers have found, to our great

advantage, that we ought to work together and to co-operate with the teachers. Our Mothers' Clubs have excellent programs—talks on health precautions and educational ideals, travel sketches, original stories and plays. Over our cups of tea we discuss the welfare of the schools and the needs of the children. We meet, in the most pleasant informal way, the mothers of the boys and girls who fill such a large place in the life of our own Jack or Helen; each child has the assurance, which every normal child hugs to his breast, that "my mother is just as important as anybody's mother." And it has been the best possible lesson for the mothers themselves—this feeling of absolute democracy and inter-relationship, of sympathy and friendly intercourse. Do you remember May Irwin's delicious portrayal of the Western woman "getting a polish?" At last she says with a sob to her faithful John, "Oh, John, I find I ain't so complicated after all." So we mothers are finding that we "ain't so complicated"—that in spite of our various interests, the central fact in life is, after all, these dear little folks whom we are trying to prepare for the future years.

Nor do the Mothers' Clubs confine their energies to talking. One but needs to look about to find they are furnishing playground apparatus, sanitary appliances, musical instruments; they interest the community in manual training, and in one case I know of they have actually persuaded a reluctant school board to erect a handsome new building. But (isn't it queer that there is always a "but?") I suppose it is to keep us from going too fast) there is one source of danger in these clubs, as I have found in my brief reign as president of one. Some mothers, who have begun tardily to take an interest in the progress of the schools, immediately desire the whole scheme of things changed to suit little Tommy's or Mary's individual needs. My telephone rings and an anxious mother wishes me "to use my influence with the superintendent" to change such-and-such an order. Usually I evade her questions, for I am sure that in all such matters those professional gentlemen know far better than I what the school board should do. And she sighs over my inefficiency, and resolves not to vote for me at the next election.

But, as all presidents are supposed to have a "policy," this I have adopted as mine: To make the Mothers' Club just the pleasantest, jolliest, most inspiring place in town for all of us women. I went one day into an out-of-the-way district to invite some of the timid ones to the meeting. The people in the neighborhood are all simple people, with hard-working mothers and lots of little folks in every family. It is just these shy, hard-working mothers whom I want to interest in the Mothers' Club, for we can do much for each other. The club women and the society women will come anyway; and, if I can persuade these other women that we want and need them and their ideas, I am sure that there will come a feeling of solidarity and friendly interest such as has not existed before. And this I shall regard as a far greater achievement than "influencing the superintendent."

One day last spring I abandoned my Cheerful Housekeeping for a while to visit the second graders at the reading hour. One sentence was "What an odd girl you are!" The little fellow who was reading gave it thus: "What an old girl you are!" "No, dear," said the teacher, "that's a short 'o'." "Oh, yes," said he, and corrected his sentence, "What a short old girl you are!"

It's great fun to visit the public schools and—it's instructive. I advise you to try it.

*The Cheerful Housekeeper*



# THE PREMIUMS

By NALBRO BARTLEY

Illustrations by ALFRED EVERITT ORR

**D**O YOU think it's foolish to save coupons and that sort of thing?" asked Amy Terry, anxiously.

Her husband paused in his reading. "Did you ever see anything that was any good given away?" he asked, tersely.

"Oh, but you know sometimes the premiums are very handsome—useful things, too. Not always, but one can pick and choose. I was just wondering if you would mind saving your cigar coupons. Ella Trowbridge's husband got her a beautiful real leather traveling-bag with a thousand of them. It's perfectly lovely. And I certainly need one. They would cost twenty-five dollars if you had to buy—"

"Now, you needn't think that Ella Trowbridge's husband doesn't pay for the traveling-bag about one and a half times. You don't suppose any cigar company is going to give away coupons and not tack it onto the price of their stuff? They're not in business for their health, you know."

Amy opened the library table drawer and drew out a multi-colored catalogue. "Don't be absurd," she said. "Ella loaned me the catalogue, and I studied it all the way home on the car. Ella had the same trouble getting her husband to save as—"

"As you expect to have with me. Well, I'm not going to. No bargain counter rush for mine. No remnant pipe stems toggled up with a little gold filigree and handed out in a near-plush case as a genuine English brier."

"But I didn't say you were to get things for *yourself*," was the speedy objection. "I want you to get me a traveling-bag like Ella's. You needn't think you're going to have all the fun."

Ted laughed. "I can remember when you begged me daily to stop smoking, and showered me with tracts about the terrible nicotine habit. I suppose you'll be egging me on to beat my own record, now that every extra cigar means a yellow coupon."

"Of course I don't want you to injure your health"—she looked at him reproachfully; "you know better than that. But as long as you are a smoker, why can't you do as I ask in such a little thing as saving coupons? You oughtn't to want coaxing, Ted. Ella Trowbridge's husband saved beautifully. He even persuaded his father and the men in the office to save too."

"What did their wives do?" asked Ted, succinctly.

"How should I know? I only know that you are going to be a nice, reasonable sort of person and let me save your coupons. Please, Ted. You needn't count them yourself; just hand them over and I'll do the rest. I'm going to have my bag a darker shade than Ella's—the light leather shows every scratch."

The story was alluring and the coupon contest promised to be lengthy. After all, the fact of handing over a few pieces of yellow paper wasn't any Herculean task, and if she wanted them— In the end, Ted went back to his book, having weakly given his promise to save coupons.

"But I'm not going to keep count of them," he warned, "and it'll take you half a lifetime to get a thousand."

"Oh, that's all right, dear," said Amy in a thawed voice, "I'll wait. It won't take so long. And anyway, Ted, you've been buying all your stuff at the stores that give coupons, haven't you?"

"Um-hum; some of it."

"Then"—with extreme triumph—"if you say you have to pay for the coupons anyway, *why* should you allow yourself to be cheated out of the premiums?" She paused for appreciative applause.

"That class in parliamentary law did some good, didn't it?" was her husband's comment, as he turned a page. "All right, go ahead. I think there's a couple of the counterfeits in my overcoat now. You can rustle around and see. And please let me finish this book tonight. It's immense."

You ought to read it."

But Amy was after the coupons. She straightened out the crumpled yellow bits of paper lovingly, put them in a candy-box and wrote on the outside "Coupons for Traveling Bag."

After an extensive survey of the premium list, and the completion of the story, the literary circle adjourned.

"How many have you broken in with?" asked Ted, as he viewed the candy-box.

"Three. But you always buy cigars on Friday, don't you?"

"I'll see—but no bargains."

Instead of the historical farewell of "Remember to bring home"—all that Ted heard the next morning was

a terse, forcible "Get cigar coupons." She wanted the traveling-bag for a spring trip. Also, if he saw any stores where they gave double number coupons, he was to be sure to take in all his friends and explain the situation. She stood on the porch regardless of the zero morning.

"Don't forget," she said, wistfully. "You know I used



"OF COURSE I DON'T WANT YOU TO INJURE YOUR HEALTH; YOU KNOW BETTER THAN THAT."

to get double number coffee coupons at lots of places—"You'll have to get a trading stamp undertaker if you won't go inside," returned the victim, "but I'll do my best."

Amy waved him around the corner jovially. Then she went back to re-count the cigar coupons and regret that for the past five years she had not guided her husband in the way he should go. After considerable figuring, it was evident that, if they had been saving coupons, they would have had a traveling-bag, a steamer satchel, a suit-case, a steamer chair, trunk and rug, and numberless other valuable possessions.

"But there's no use bothering over that," she decided stoically, "I'm going up in the attic to look through Ted's old coats; very likely he left a few in them."

Two hours later she emerged, cold and tired but triumphant, with four battered coupons. "It paid," she said grimly, as she placed them in the box with the other three.

Getting a traveling-bag with coupons delighted Amy in the same way that an apparent opportunity to get something for nothing appeals to every woman. On the same principle that the average woman never writes a check without a secret hope that the bank will forget to hold it against her, so Amy yearned to possess a traveling-bag which she might demand from a premium company. Any joy at buying a bag had vanished. It was the pure, unadulterated delight of getting a bargain.

She put the candy coupon box back into place regretfully. Seven is such a long way from a thousand. She remembered her neat packets of coffee coupons—which she had saved so carefully and then had never made use of. The only valuable premium they offered was a copper chafing-dish—and, of course, some well-meaning but blundering friend had sent her one on her wedding anniversary. But, after all, as she explained to Ella Trowbridge, she had had the fun of saving, and knowing that the weak coffee was better for Ted's heart.

Ted Terry, coming home that evening with a martyred air, handed over a bunch of coupons. "I'm the laughing stock of the office, Amy," he volunteered, bitterly. "When the boys knew why I wanted those coupons, they all turned in and told me the story of their lives. It seems they've all been through the same thing. And they all say it's a sure trouble-maker. Causes more quarrels—"

Amy helped to take off his coat. "You're tired, aren't you?" she said soothingly. "Those men are all jokers, but we don't care as long as they will help you save coupons."

Ted watched her count them. "From the firm down they said they were fakes; said they never filled an order satisfactorily and that it wasn't worth the trouble to save. I didn't balk, but stuck to the main road and demanded coupons like a union pirate. They all contributed except little Smith—and he's saving them."

"That deficient-looking person?" she asked.

"Yep; nice little chap. And he'll never get any. Of

course, the boys would help me out first. How many did I get?"

"Twenty-two—and seven more (I found four in the attic) makes twenty-nine. Oh, I do wish it was thirty. Thirty sounds so much more than twenty-nine. And there won't be a chance to get any more over Sunday, will there? That just leaves us tomorrow, doesn't it?"

"Well, of all things! You don't think I'm a human smokestack, do you?" Terry protested.

Amy began counting them over. They fascinated her in the same way the coffee coupons had.

"Count them once more and then let's drop the subject," Terry didn't relish the remarks of the office. "When you get the bag, it will probably be a fish-net affair designed exclusively for bargain-day shoppers."

"Oh, no; Ella Trowbridge has used hers a great deal. And it is the same as new, and she said the firm were very courteous about attending to any orders, and she said—"

"After dinner, dear, we'll talk that over." But after dinner he managed, by much skilful maneuvering, to keep the conversation on other topics.

Saturday evening brought Amy eighteen extra coupons. Added to two others that she bribed a stray boy to rescue from the gutter, the number reported at forty-nine.

"If it was only fifty!" she said with a hungry look at the premium catalogue. "Fifty seems so much more than forty-nine."

Terry rattled the paper vigorously. Presently he asked, "Have you calculated how long this is going to take you?"

"Well, at fifty a week, that would be—twenty weeks—just about—"

"Early fall. Never mind. I'll let you take my club bag in the spring."

"Perhaps we can make it more than that," she told him with that baffling, eternal feminine hope, "now that the men in the office know."

Again Ted was silent. At Sunday dinner, for the first time since an initial biscuit-making experience, he did not eat. Amy, roused to alarm, questioned him tenderly.

"Well, I'm afraid it's too much smoking," he confessed. "Really, I smoked a little too much yesterday. I had been thinking about cutting it out for a while. No joke—I had."

"Of course, if it's hurting you," was the answer, wrapped up in double-strength suspicion. "But it's queer you should notice it so suddenly."

"It isn't sudden, it's been coming on for some time. You know I'm as fond of smoking as you are of saving the coupons, but I'm not going to risk a bad heart. I've got to go slowly for a while."

Without any warning, Amy burst into tears. "I worked so hard to find the four in the attic; it was so cold up there. You've no idea how tired I've been ever since. And I even paid a boy to pick up two in the curb—"

Ted put his arms around her. "Never mind," he

(Continued on page 82)



"HOW DARE YOU STAND THERE AND TELL ME YOU DIDN'T ORDER A TRAVELING-BAG? HOW DARE YOU DENY IT?"



## PERSONALITIES

### Miniature Studies of Interesting People

JOHN BIGELOW, JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, HELEN GOULD, MRS. GRANT,  
ANDREW CARNEGIE AND MRS. THOMAS P. GORE



ONE of the patriarchs of American history is the nonagenarian John Bigelow. He was born at Malden, Ulster County, New York, in 1817, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. During the eventful twelve years immediately antedating the Civil War he was editor of the *New York Evening Post*, and his stirring editorials are still a matter of record. Later, Mr. Bigelow was successively United States Consul to Paris and Minister to France, while in more recent times he was president of the first Panama Canal Company. He is, however, perhaps best known to the present generation for his achievements as a historian and his close association with the educational progress of his country. At the recent official opening of the magnificent new Public Library in New York, Mr. Bigelow was a picturesque and venerable figure, with his snowy hair and the light of reminiscence and achievement shining in his dimming eyes—for it is due in large measure to his personal effort and influence that this stately piece of architecture has been reared to grace the Empire City. Miss Lucy Dodge, who is here photographed with Mr. Bigelow, is his favorite granddaughter.



JOHN BIGELOW AND HIS GRANDDAUGHTER  
MISS LUCY DODGE



JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

FEW Americans of today have had as thrilling a career as John Hays Hammond, who—though a soldier of fortune in the highest sense of the phrase—is personally one of the quietest and most unassuming of men. By birth a San Franciscan, and by profession a mining engineer, Mr. Hammond—who graduated from Yale—has lived and worked in practically all parts of the world. He was consulting engineer for Barnato Brothers, the original owners of the famous Kimberley diamond mines, in South Africa, and later performed a similar service for Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Hammond was, in fact, for a long time closely identified with the fortunes and misfortunes of South Africa, and was a participant in the world-renowned Jameson raid. For this he was indicted in London on the charge of high treason and was sentenced to death. Later the sentence was commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment, but eventually Mr. Hammond was

released on payment of a fine of \$125,000.

It was a strange turn of Fortune's wheel that brought to Mr. Hammond the unusual honor of being chosen to represent the United States Government at the coronation of George V of Great Britain, as Special Ambassador. Mr. Hammond's charming wife, who accompanied him to England, was Miss Natalie Harris, of Mississippi.

WHEN the recording angel calls the roll of the world's philanthropists the name of Helen Miller Gould will stand very near to the head. Endowed with an immense fortune, to do with virtually as she would, she has elected to devote a great part of it to benevolent enterprises, at the same time ignoring none of the essential obligations attendant upon her social station. Among her public benefactions her gifts to the Y. M. C. A. stand out most prominently; not long ago, indeed, she donated \$50,000 to the Naval Branch of this association in Brooklyn, New York. The Y. W. C. A., too, owes much to her generosity, for her purse is always open to its needs.

But perhaps the deeds that have gone furthest toward endearing Miss Gould to her compatriots were those that served to lighten the dark days of the Spanish-American war. First of these was the donation of \$100,000 to the United States Government for the good of the service at the beginning of the war; and then came a further donation of \$50,000 for supplies for the invalided soldiers, encamped at Montauk Point, supplemented by her own gracious presence and personal care.

For these philanthropies, if for no other, the name of Helen Miller Gould will go down to posterity as that of one of America's noblest daughters.

Miss Gould's charities, however, are not restricted to public interests, nor are they bounded by creeds or schools of thought. At her country home at Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, Miss Gould is the most beloved of Lady Bountifuls, and no harassed clergyman of the surrounding district, overborne with the burdens of his flock, was ever known to appeal to her in vain.



MISS HELEN GOULD  
AND MRS. FREDERICK D. GRANT

A DISTINGUISHED figure in New York  
(Continued on page 55)

## Lillian Nordica---An Appreciation

### The Personal Side of a Wonderful Woman

By ADA PATTERSON



AT KITTY CHEATHAM'S Easter recital at the Lyceum Theater in New York, when she to whom Europe has given the title, "the distinguished American *diseuse*," had read "The Tar Baby"—the verses that always delight children—a stuffed yellow chick suspended by a blue ribbon wound round its neck swung down from an upper stage box and perched upon the white muslin clad shoulder of the entertainer. The eyes of the big matinee audience turned upward with one accord to the box whence came the chicken. Leaning over the railing, clapping her white gloved hands delightedly, laughing youthfully at the success of her timely Easter joke, was a woman in black, with what illustrators term "accents of white." There was time for the audience to see that the figure was one of magnificent height, the shoulders of splendid sweep. There was chance to observe in the face, turned toward the stage, the sparkling laughter of eternal youth. The next instant the face had vanished in the shadows of the box, and the few in the audience had answered the many who had asked: "Who is that?" "It is Nordica."

This enjoyment of a good-humored jest, coupled with an attention to a sister artist, I have observed to be characteristic of this whom the greatest critic in Paris referred to as "the greatest singer of modern times."

The first impression of Nordica's face is that of illimitable strength and indomitable determination. The impression has root in truth. But these heroic qualities are overlaid by a becoming veil of softer attributes. Out of her own triumphant struggles, and, doubtless, out of a deep perennial spring of tenderness, comes a sympathy for and understanding of the needs of the woman who works, especially for the woman who works for a small wage.

Behind the counter in one of the great New York department stores stands an ageing woman, whose years and tasks lie heavily upon her. This snowy-haired saleswoman, who has often served the prima donna, received last summer a message that a berth had been reserved for her in a stateroom taken by Madame Nordica. The diva having engaged passage and being unable to sail, had given the tickets for her passage to a young woman friend.

"But you must take Mrs. Blank with you," she said. "The trip will do her good."

Not long ago an interviewer called on Nordica to ask why she was a suffragist. The interviewer received the reasons and said afterward that they were as overwhelmingly satisfying as the arias of Brunhilde and Isolde. But

the softer side of this heroine of real life struggles and creator of great dramatic heroines was revealed by the setting of the interview. The white and gold stateliness of her drawing-room? The pink elegance of her bed chamber? The somber thoughtfulness of her library? By no means. The "greatest modern singer" sat on the veranda of her summer home at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson hemming tablecloths. "You will excuse me if I go on with my work while we talk," she said. The hemming continued and her caller, a woman, noticed that it was exquisitely done, and she learned that Nordica hems also the dainty muslin curtains that cause grimy depot station hands to stare at her special car.

"The Brunhilde," they spell the name on the side of the private car. "Yes, that's Nordica's car. I always know them white curtains."

They are always white, too, for the prima donna proves the superiority of frequent laundering over the dust and smoke making resources of any train. Other evidences of the singer's love of the touches that lend her moving home the atmosphere of a stationary one appear in the silk-covered cushions on the divan—the bright-colored cushion covers chosen and made by herself. On the polished table is a centerpiece "worked" by her, and above the piano hangs a green canary in a gilt cage, that always insists upon accompanying her while she practices her arias for the evening performance.

"Disturb me?" she asked with surprise. "He inspires me. I watch him nearly burst his little body in his efforts. I see he is doing his best and I try to do mine."

The exactitude of her methods in everything she does is attested by the way her stage gowns travel, not

packed, but worn by a replica of her own figure, a dress form that stands upright in a trunk, each stage gown having its separate trunk.

Sometimes the tremendous force that has enabled the farmer's daughter, born on a rocky homestead in Maine, to reach the height of the greatest of American prima donnas, boils over in justifiable wrath. But that wrath soon sinks to the levels of pity. To illustrate which I repeat this story told me by a newspaper interviewer herself, a dreamy-eyed somnolent person who has since sought other fields of endeavor in which she has found greater success.

By way of clarifying an understanding she perceived at once to be muddy, Madame Nordica essayed illustration:

"Suppose I were taken suddenly ill and could not sing Brunhilde tonight. What would the management do?" she inquired, taking the interview into her own capable hands.

(Continued on page 53)



MADAME NORDICA



# Snow White, the Prince and the Ugly Queen

## A Fairy Play

Drawing by JOHN B. GRUELLE. Story by CAROLYN SHERWIN BAILEY



**Y**OU READ it all in your fairy book, and you thought it the very nicest story of them all. There was a little girl who was so pretty, and good, and sweet that she was called Snow White, and she lived with a queen who was just as old and ugly and disagreeable as you see her in the picture on the opposite page. Now, like all ugly and disagreeable people, the queen wished to be thought beautiful and agreeable, so every day she used to stand in front of the magic mirror and ask of it:

"Mirror, mirror on the wall,  
Who's the fairest of us all?"

And every day the mirror answered, because it was true and could never, never lie:

"Snow White is the fairest of us all."

This, of course, made the wicked queen very angry, and, although Snow White baked and brewed and swept the floors and mended the old queen's laces, the queen one day drove her out of the house and away off into the woods.

"I want to be the fairest," she said. "Don't ever come back, Snow White; I never want to see you again."

Now, there were bears in the woods and Snow White, at first, was sadly frightened. She cried quarts of tears, and she wandered up and down the little brown paths, not knowing which one to take. Then suddenly she met six friendly little gnomes—you see them in the picture.

The six friendly little gnomes loved Snow White from the moment that they first set eyes on her.

"Are you not pretty?"

"Who are you?" and

"Where are you going?" they asked.

"I don't know where I am going," answered Snow White. "The queen has turned me out of the castle."

"Come, then, and live in our pretty little house," said the six little gnomes, "and cook our meals, and make our beds, and we will all love you and take care of you."

So Snow White thanked the gnomes and went with them to the queer, funny little house in the woods where they all lived, to be their housekeeper.

"Now, my dear, we must go deep, deep down in the ground and dig for gold all day, and while we are gone you must not open the door to anyone. Just do the housework nicely, and when we come home in the evening, we will bring a pretty gold necklace," they said.

And with that the six little gnomes were off.

Snow White found a great deal to do in the house. The floor had not been swept, or the beds made, or the dishes washed for years. So she scrubbed the floor until it was as white as marble. She made the beds neatly, and then she set the table with six little mugs and six little plates and six little spoons. Then it was late in the afternoon, and Snow White heard a loud knock at the door.

"Who is there?" she asked in a frightened little voice.

"It is I," said a voice as sweet as honey. "And I have a magic apple for you to eat that will make you more beautiful." It was the wicked queen, disguised as an old woman, and she carried an apple which, if Snow White ate it, would put her to sleep for a long, long time.

But Snow White answered:

"The little gnomes said that I should let no one in, so please go away at once."

But the wicked queen said again:

"I have brought you an apple as sweet as honey, my dear. If you will let me sit on your doorstep I will give it to you."

Snow White opened the door a crack and took the apple and bit it, but at once she fell on the floor fast asleep. The wicked queen hurried back to the palace to ask the magic mirror:

"Mirror, mirror on the wall,  
Who's the fairest of us all?"

To which the mirror answered:

"You are the fairest." And so the wicked queen was very happy indeed.

After a while the six friendly little gnomes came home and they all began to cry.

"Snow White is dead," they said.

"What shall we do without Snow White?"

"We will carry her up to the top of the mountain and put her in a glass box. Then we can climb up and see her once in a while."

So they sorrowfully carried Snow White up to the top of the mountain, and they left her there and they cried all the way back home.

Presently, though, a prince—you can see him in the picture—climbed up the mountain, too, and saw Snow White.

"What a beautiful little lady," he said.

"I will kiss her and see if she will not wake up."

So he lifted her softly from the glass box and carried her down the mountainside and far, far away to the wonderful palace where his father, the king, lived. Then he laid her upon a silk couch and softly kissed her, and she woke up at once and smiled at him.

"Will you live with me always, here in my palace?" asked the prince.

"Yes, indeed," answered Snow White, jumping up, "if you will let the little men come and live here with us."

Of course the prince said yes, and sent at once for the six friendly little gnomes, who put on their best suits and came in great glee to Snow White's palace. There was a fine party with plenty of cake, and bananas, and oranges, and plums, and candy, and they would all have lived happily ever afterward, only something very strange happened. The pictures next month will tell you all about it.

Now, you are ready to play with these little fairy dolls.

You may take the queen and Snow White and stand them in front of the magic mirror, making the queen talk to the mirror and the mirror answer. Then the wicked queen drives Snow White away, and you can have the poor little doll run the whole length of a table, if that is where you are playing, until she comes to the woods. You can make the trees yourself. Fringe long strips of green tissue paper and wind it around little twigs, gluing it, too. Stick the twigs in empty spools so they will stand up like real trees. In among the trees stand the six friendly little gnomes, whom you must make to talk, asking Snow White who she is, and telling her how pretty she is, and finally taking her to their little house.

The house you can also make yourself, using a cardboard box that writing paper came in. Turn it upside down and cut out doors and windows and paste little squares of brown paper all over the top and sides, making it look as if it were shingled. If you have some scraps of lace, paste these at the windows for curtains. Inside the house you can put six little empty match boxes for beds, with bits of cloth for the bedding. You can make a table of a spool box and set it with six little silver mugs and six little silver plates made of tinfoil.

Send the gnomes away to work and have Snow White very busy with the housework until the wicked queen comes with the magic apple and raps at the door. A red or green bead will do for the apple. Make Snow White bite the apple and fall down upon the floor of the house.

Bring the six little gnomes back and make them cry as they carry Snow White a long way off—perhaps as far as the window-sill—where they leave her, and then bring the prince to take her home to his palace. For the palace, you can use a larger cardboard box and line it with gold paper. Make a throne of a tiny doll's chair, and put gold paper all over it. Invite the six little gnomes to the palace and have a party, but be very careful of your fairy dolls, for you will need them for a very exciting play next month.



SNOW  
WHITE  
1234



THE  
WICKED  
QUEEN  
5678



THE  
PRINCE  
9012



THE MAGIC  
MIRROR  
3456



THE LITTLE  
M. GRONES  
7890



# Fashionable Bonnets for Little Folk

Charming New Headgear Approved by Fashion

Practical Instructions for Their Making

By ANNE L. GORMAN



THE newest bonnets for wee tots are truly picturesque. They are fluffy with chiffon and lace, mostly white; although in some there is a fancy to introduce a touch of color with an occasional rose or flower spray. Although large and roomy, and apparently huge for the tiny owner, they are of the lightest possible weight. The bonnets illustrated are for children from two to four years old. The tight-fitting caps are worn mostly by infants, although the older children have not given them up entirely; nevertheless, they are usually seen when in the carriage, where baby may lie down in comfort, or for general wear. When truly dressed up, however, one of the large, fluffy bonnets, as pictured on this page, is a fashionable accompaniment to a little girl's toilette.

The first bonnet indicates a very stylish adjustment of lace across the back of the crown. This is a broad, double-edge banding of lace on the Venetian point order, laid straight across the crown, but draped slightly at the sides. Below this and extending all around the

full and edged with three tucks to give a ruching effect. On the brim, underneath a drapery of soft ribbon, peeps a fold of ribbon caught at intervals. A cluster of loops and several long ends serve for the finish at the left-hand side.

These bonnets are made on a light wire frame, shaped according to the particular design selected, with the head-size conforming to the shape of the child's head. They are not the heavy wire frames usually employed for ladies' hats and bonnets, but are made of as few wires as are possible and consistent with the necessary curves or angles. On this account the frame is inevitably kept very light in weight—quite an essential item when it is remembered that a little child is to wear it.

A distinctly different type of bonnet is pictured in the illustration at the bottom of the page. This is a Charlotte Corday effect. It is one of the soft bonnets which, while of perfect shaping, is not made on any frame or even a few wires, but is so constructed of itself as to fit the head perfectly. The top and crown, in fact, the entire bonnet is cut in one piece from allover lace. This is *Lierre* lace of a well-



NUMBER TWO



NUMBER ONE

front against the face is a ruffle of white chiffon with a cluster of tucks on the edge to form a *ruche*. A broad white ribbon is lightly draped over the head portion and tied in a bow of many loops. From this hangs one long loop and one long end, and nestling in the plain space

covered design, cut almost square in shaping and finished with a lace edge to match, about one-inch deep. This square is draped a little full all over and smartly drawn in at the sides. There is a plain silk lining, finished all around the edge with a rather heavy cord, which latter serves



NUMBER FOUR



NUMBER THREE

between is a cluster of small pink rosebuds and green leaves, fashioned from soft satin. The bow on the opposite side of the bonnet is simply a good-sized rosette of the ribbon. Long ends serve for tie-ribbons.

A bonnet somewhat similarly constructed is shown in the third illustration. This has a round crown composed entirely of rows of narrow Valenciennes lace gathered, and put on overlapping. The facing of the bonnet is of softest white messaline with several rows of shirrings, allowing a full and rather deep *ruche* over the face. Above this is a chiffon frilling rather

for the head-fitting as well as to assist the shaping. Bows consisting of many loops of ribbon are set at each side, ending in long tie-ribbons, while a narrow gathered lace frill finishes the bonnet as an inner *ruching*.

The bonnet in the upper illustration is of quaint design, somewhat on the Quaker order. This is different from all the others in that it has a stiff crown shaped very square, a thin crinoline assisting in this result. This flat crown is covered with soft silk, then over this is laid a hand-wrought medallion heavily embroidered on net,

(Continued on page 79)

# Warm Weather Complexion Worries

## A Further Discussion of the Care of the Face and Hands in Summer

By MRS. C. C. MITCHELL

**E**VIDENTLY my article of last month created considerable interest, as so many readers have written me regarding it; consequently, in this issue I shall continue the same subject, with the introduction of several additional lotions for the benefit of the sun-burned complexion.

The old, old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure is particularly applicable to this subject, for I cannot impress upon you too strongly the necessity of wearing a hat or carrying a sunshade whenever exposed to the rays of the sun.

History records the fact that on July 1, 1776, just four days prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson wrote to his little daughter: "Remember not to go out without your bonnet, because it will make you very ugly, and then we shall not love you so much." If so great a man as Thomas Jefferson could take such pains to save his daughter's complexion when he was busy with weighty matters of state, certainly we should bestow some care toward preserving our complexions from the too ardent caresses of the summer sun.

Those of us who are thoughtful enough to observe this simple suggestion will be amply rewarded in avoiding freckles and tan, neither of which can be considered a mark of beauty.

Of course, circumstances and conditions will not permit us at all times to do exactly as we should, or as we would like to do; and having acquired a few freckles or a nut-brown complexion, we must then resort to the use of lotions in order to restore the complexion to its normal condition, or, at least, improve it if possible. An astringent lotion which will materially aid in the removal of freckles is made from the following:

Rose water	-	-	-	-	-	50 grams
Powdered borax	-	-	-	-	-	2½ grams
Spirits of camphor	-	-	-	-	-	5 grams
Tincture of benzoin	-	-	-	-	-	2½ grams

This may be applied several times daily. It is not only a good remedy for freckles, but is also very cooling to the face. To my mind, one of the simplest and best applications for the face—and one which is quite as good for freckles as for tan—is lemon juice. The method of using this is as follows:

**THE LEMON TREATMENT.**—Cut a juicy lemon in halves, and, using one piece, rub it thoroughly over the surface of the skin. Within a few moments the outer slice should be cut off, leaving a new surface for a fresh operation. For cleansing purposes, a soft cloth must be used on the face to remove the dust. Rubbing and drying must continue until no trace of dust is left on the cloth. If you desire a



MRS. MITCHELL

thorough bleach, a final rub with the piece of lemon is necessary, letting the juice dry on the skin.

As mentioned in my previous article, one may avoid getting badly tanned by applying cold cream in the morning and allowing it to remain during the day, using a little powder at intervals.

If, however, the skin does become sunburned in spite of precautionary measures, then the following lotion is considered excellent as a bleach:

Pour half a pint of rich milk into a porcelain kettle and bring it to a boil. Skim carefully and add one-quarter of an ounce of strained lemon juice. Remove from the heat and pour in one-half ounce of white brandy. Bottle when cold and apply to the face at night with a soft cloth, letting the mixture remain on all night. In the morning, after washing the face, repeat the application.

If one should get sunburned to the extent of having the face smart, then a milder and more soothing remedy is buttermilk, applied as soon as possible. Use a soft cloth saturated with the milk, rubbing well into the skin of the burned parts. After allowing it to dry slightly the application should be washed off gently with warm water in which a teaspoonful of borax has been dissolved. Fresh buttermilk is again applied gently with the fingers and allowed to dry. A disagreeable feature of the milk as a cosmetic is its odor. For this reason it is sometimes best to apply it at night and to use a reliable skin food or powder during the day. Because of its efficiency as a bleach and as a food, both for the body and the skin, and because of its inexpensiveness—which is a point worth considering—buttermilk occupies a most important position in the search for health and beauty.

A paste for whitening the hands is made from one ounce of powdered myrrh, four ounces of strained honey, two ounces of yellow wax and six ounces of rose water. The wax is melted in a cup set in a pan of boiling water. While the liquid is warm the myrrh goes in, the cup then being removed from the heat. After a thorough heating the honey and the rose water are used, adding the matter slowly. If the paste is too thick to spread easily it should be thinned by adding glycerine. It is best to use this at night.

Another good preparation for whitening the hands is made of one ounce of strained honey, one ounce of lemon juice and one ounce of cologne. Mix and rub well into the hands at night, then wear a pair of large kid gloves, the palms of which have been previously cut out for the purpose of ventilation.

While all of the recipes I give are considered harmless, I should like it to be understood that I do not guarantee results—the use of my recipes involving a responsibility which the user must assume.



SHOWING HOW LEMON JUICE MAY BE APPLIED



CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE HANDS IS NECESSARY





## School Clothes for Children



### Helpful Suggestions for Practical Frocks

By LOUISE W. SNEAD



ALL THE world loves school children. The roughest laborer will step aside to let pass the wee maid trudging along with a school-bag; drivers and motormen slow up and smile down at the little toddler with his first school strap. These sturdy school children are our future citizens. The whole town wakes up from its summer doze for the opening of school and lovingly and loyally hails the grand army of school children.

Just as education is compulsory, so do all mothers feel a moral obligation to send their darlings forth appropriately and becomingly clothed. Every mother owes this to her child, for all children are keenly sensitive as to their personal appearance, and dislike to be sent out among their well-dressed companions in last year's faded, shabby and outgrown clothes. One little tot confessed that she "always went the back way when she had to wear old clothes." Why should any little heart suffer this humiliation when gingham and prints are only five and six cents a yard? and when there are within reach the loveliest little new style patterns and designs, with no sleeves to sew in and no trimming to buy, and a remnant will cover the pattern! Surely every mother is eager to try the new body-and-sleeve-in-one design, "just like the grown-ups." This innovation is a decided stroke of genius in dressmaking, as it completely obviates the worry and time usually expended in the making, fitting and sewing in of sleeves, and solves the further problem of laundering that troublesome portion of the garment.

The provident mother plans to have the dainty school outfit ready before school opens. She selects washable materials and plenty of them. What a variety to choose from, and what moderate prices! In colored fabrics there are ginghams in all colors and combinations of plaids, stripes and checks; gingham, by the way, is one of the most serviceable materials for school wear. It requires no other trimming than bias bands of the same, or pipings of Turkey red or dark blue, according to its colors. Simplicity should dominate the school wardrobe, since fussy or dressy clothes are not in good taste. Mercerized ginghams are especially pretty and seersuckers and chambrays are equally attractive, affording the loveliest shades of blue, pink, sage green and buff. These in solid colors are most useful in combination with white, and they launder wonderfully well. They are particularly charming in little Princess effects or in Russian blouses trimmed with wide bias bands of white piqué, linen or galatea, while belts and sailor collars to match are stylish as well as picturesque. The bands for trimming or "finishing" may be adorned with several rows of careful machine stitching, which is always handsome. Again, little frocks and blouses may be made of some white material and trimmed with wide bias bands of pink, blue or green chambray, with deep sailor collar and belt of the same color. The wee mannie's blouses and bloomers are evolved in a similar color scheme.

For the sake of economy buy enough pink chambray for a simple body- and- sleeve- in- one Princess dress; also the same quantity of light-blue chambray and enough white galatea or chambray for two dresses. They may be cut on similar lines, but trimmed differently; the scraps left over from the pink will furnish bands, collar, cuffs, belt or pipings for one white dress and those from the blue will trim the other white dress; while the scraps from the two white dresses will trim both the pink and the blue. You will then have four lovely washable dresses at trifling cost and with little trouble. This plan is worth trying.

Other suitable colored fabrics are the printed calicoes, cotton rep, piqué, linen (which must be shrunken before cut), drilling (which comes in splendid shades of blue, and which must be treated to a bath of strong salt and water to set the color), percale, diagonal and momie cloth. For the heavier materials, like colored piqué or linen, the neck and sleeve openings may be most appropriately finished in hand-cut scallops, worked in buttonhole stitch with heavy mercerized white embroidery cotton. For the scallop design use either a transfer pattern or a small spool, in the latter case outlining half of the spool with a lead pencil. Buttons covered with the material of which the dress is made are always a smart and effective addition.

In cream or ecru there are many unbleached linens, tan linens, scrim, canvas cloth and linen étamine. But for the many mothers who prefer white, considering it the most economical material because there is nothing "to fade," and because of its beautiful laundering, there are, in heavy materials, white piqués that never wear out, duck, galatea, linen and many others.

Be sure to provide for the growing limbs. The most expedient way is to allow for a very deep hem in the skirt and to run by hand, on the underneath side, a deep tuck which is easily ripped when it becomes necessary to extend the dress to the right length. And who shall say what is the right length? There is a standard rule. Have the little maid kneel upon the floor when you try on the garment; now fold the hem so that the edge just touches the floor evenly all around; the skirt will be the correct length. Most girls' frocks are made to wear with a white guimpe. This useful little garment serves as an underwaist; the yoke and sleeves are

made of some attractive material in white, and the guimpe may be changed several times before the little dress begins to look soiled. For school wear, allover tucking—which may be bought by the yard—madras, allover embroidery, or a combination of tucks and embroidery insertion are suitable, finished with a narrow edging of embroidery or torchon lace at throat and wrists.

A guimpe of China or Japanese silk is always a practical addition to the little girls' wardrobe. It may be made perfectly plain or elaborately trimmed. Such an accessory may be worn with the little challie or cashmere frock which every mother supplies for "exercise days." Fine hand run tucks and lace insertion may be very effectively employed in the development of a silk guimpe.



"IN THE SCHOOL WARDROBE FUSSY OR DRESSY CLOTHES ARE NOT IN GOOD TASTE"

# Fashion Notes From Paris

New Effects Seen at the French Capital

By MRS. JACKSON-STILWELL



IT IS recorded somewhere in the annals of my native land that some sage person once remarked, "All good Americans, when they die, go to Paris"—but for myself, I am quite well content to enjoy Paris while I am still a living, sentient being. The shops are a never-failing source of delight to me—but when shopping is done for the day I find scarcely less pleasure in the Bois, in the Champs Elysées, or even over my customary cup of "five-o'clock" at the new restaurant lately erected on the site of the picturesque old Chateau de Madrid—where one is almost certain of meeting *tout Paris*, or as much of it, at least, as happens not to be at Trouville or Dinard or some other of the summer resorts beloved of Parisian society. It is not an infrequent occurrence for women of the "smart" set—how I abominate that indispensable word!—to run into the capital from their out-of-town homes for a day or two of shopping; for few true Parisiennes can remain long away from the glamor of the shops. On such occasional trips they often elect to stop at some fashionable *pension*, thus avoiding the social obligations that would inevitably attend a sojourn in their own town houses.

In the ateliers of the great dress-makers, too, one sees many of the *haute noblesse*—not of France only, but of England and other countries; for, of course, everyone is eager—"even as you or I"—to inspect Monsieur or Madame's exclusive creations. Between ourselves, they are not really as exclusive as most of us fondly imagine; for the couturières have a naive little trick of exacting exorbitant prices from those who are willing and able to pay for "exclusive" designs—only to repeat the same designs for the benefit of others equally willing and able.

However, this has nothing whatever to do with the allurements of the designs, which is quite beyond question—although many of them are quite too bizarre for ordinary wear. The *culotte* skirts, for instance, which some of the dressmakers are still making, in spite of the fact that no woman ever looks other than ridiculous when attired in one of them. Narrow skirts, however, are seen everywhere—and at present nothing is being said as to wider ones. The straight line and the slender silhouette—how the changes are being rung on these distinctive features of modern fashions!

There is a perfect craze over here for white-and-black and black-and-white effects—exactly in the order named—and most of these are developed in taffeta, which has quite come into its own again this season. Many attractive frocks are composed entirely of white taffeta glacé, with inconspicuous trimmings of black; and these are usually accompanied by all-black hats. A frock that caught my attention a day or two ago presented an altogether charming study in white-and-black. White taffeta was used for

the dress, while the decorations were of black-and-white striped taffeta. The panel at the back of this dress was a distinctive feature, with its side edges turned back to display the lining of black satin.

One of my new purchases is a decidedly odd-looking long coat which I am sure my hundred-and-one dearest feminine friends will envy me when they see it. This is made of black satin, and the unusual feature of it is a slightly diagonal seam which runs down one side of the back the entire length of the coat, the underarm seam running into it about half-way down. From neck to hem this seam is trimmed with a double row of tiny passementerie buttons and loops, simulating a buttoned effect. A similar trimming finishes the three-quarter kimono sleeves, and four large buttons and loops, placed closely together a little below the waistline, serve to fasten the coat, the right closing edge of which is cut off diagonally, while the left one is cut square. The long, quaintly-shaped collar is faced with fifteenth-century Venetian embroidery—a ravishing piece of nun's work selected from the treasure chest bequeathed to me by my material grandmother.

Another piece of this same embroidery I have had fashioned into an exquisite little cordelière bag, lined with silk and finished with heavy cords and tassels of exactly the mellow tint of the embroidery. The enormous wrist bags that are so popular in America are not worn here by the really fashionable woman. On the contrary, the Parisian cordelière bag is quite small and is almost invariably made to harmonize with some special costume—often, indeed, being made of the same material.

I intend to remain in Paris longer than usual this year, and so shall have many opportunities for observing Fashion's tendencies. For the present, I can say only that it seems quite certain that the fabrics in vogue during the coming season will be distinguished for their richness and beauty. Some of the houses in the Avenue de l'Opera are using a great deal of brocade, particularly for long coats intended for smart functions. I saw a superb coat of silk brocade the other day—a coat which I am convinced a great many women would want to copy could they but see it. It was cut on the simple, straight lines that

are now so popular, the fronts lapping generously and the sleeves being of the kimono type, in a little less than three-quarter length. The shape of the collar was quite unique. Cut so wide that its square ends fell over the sleeves like a cape, and so deep that it reached almost to the waistline at the back, it was joined on the shoulders to wide, draped revers which tapered to points at the low-placed closing. The entire collar was made of soft black satin, but the back portion only was covered with antique point de Venise—the lace of quality, by the way, just now. The American woman who happens to have inherited collars or flounces of this precious fabric is, therefore, distinctly fortunate.



"THERE IS A PERFECT CRAZE FOR BLACK AND WHITE EFFECTS"

## Modish Ideas in the

No. 4171 (15 cents).—This unusually attractive sailor blouse may be made to open at the center-front or to slip on over the head. If developed in the latter fashion a closing is effected by slashing in the center-front. The shield is separate. The sleeves may be short or full length with the fullness held in by tucks. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust. Size thirty-six requires three and one-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material.

No. 4173 (15 cents).—A seven-gored skirt of excellent style. The slightly raised and regulation waistlines are given, the use of the yoke is entirely optional and the finish may be in round or shorter length. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-six inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires four and seven-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material. The lower edge measures three and one-eighth yards.

No. 4169 (15 cents).—This waist offers unlimited opportunity for effective trimming. As here illustrated, it was made of blue linen with the yoke and panel piece and the cuff bands of all-over embroidery. Both high and open neck finishes are given, as well as full-length or shorter sleeves. The closing is in the center-back. The arrangement of the tucks is a feature sure to please the woman who favors the original

touch that makes a model distinctive. Another very effective development would include the use of light-weight cloth for the yoke and panel piece, and the body of taffeta.

Any of the materials which contrast well would be appropriate for this design. The pattern is obtainable in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires two and one-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material, with seven-eighths of a yard of all-over.

No. 4165 (15 cents).—A well-fitting, thirteen-gored skirt, having the high and regulation waistlines, inverted pleat or habit back closing, finished with a sweep or in round or shorter length. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-six inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires four and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide. At the lower edge the measurement is two and one-half yards.

No. 4207 (15 cents).—A long coat of excellent lines and distinctive style. There are two closing outlines, the sleeves are in full or shorter length, the collar may be finished as here shown or with a wide

shawl collar, and there are two lengths provided. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. For the thirty-six size six and three-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material will be needed.



4171, Ladies' Sailor Blouse  
4173, Ladies' Seven-Gored  
Pleated Skirt

4169, Ladies' Waist  
4165, Ladies' Thirteen-  
Gored Skirt

4207, Ladies' Coat

(For Back Views see pages 37, 45 and 47)



## Season's Latest Styles

No. 4163 (15 cents).—The entire upper portion of this unusual waist is cut in one piece. This arrangement affords an excellent opportunity for the introduction of a contrasting material. The neck may be made high or cut in shallow or deeper round style; the sleeves may be made in full or shorter length. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires one and seven-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with three-quarters of a yard of eighteen-inch allover lace.

No. 4177 (15 cents).—This modish one or two piece circular skirt is equally adaptable to separate or costume development, and will commend itself to every woman of taste. It may have either high or regulation waistline and pleat or habit back, while it may be made in sweep, round or shorter length. The pattern is in seven sizes, from twenty to thirty-two inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires, if developed as shown, four and one-quarter yards of thirty-six inch material. The skirt measures two and seven-eighth yards.

No. 4167 (15 cents).—One of the many ways in which the new satins and satin-finished fabrics may be employed with striking effect is shown on this page. The waist is cut in one with the sleeves and finished with a wide stitched band of self material; but, if preferred, a contrasting color may be used. The short sleeves are finished with smart turnover cuffs, completed with a few satin buttons. The skirt is a four-gored one lengthened by a circular flounce, and shows

at the back a panel of unusual design. This may be extended above the waistline or not, as desired. Any of the softer silk and wool mixtures, challie, mohair, messaline, albatross

or voile would be excellent materials to use in the development of these designs. The pattern is cut in eight sizes from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires eight and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide. Three-quarters of a yard of material twenty-two inches wide will be required for trimming the dress.

No. 4203 (15 cents).—An attractive version of the body-and-sleeve-in-one idea is here presented. The model is intended to be worn with a chemisette and displays the smart pointed revers with the round or square sailor collar at the back. The sleeves may be in full or shorter length. If the latter are preferred they may be faced with silk trimming, similar to that employed on the collar. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires two and five-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material.

No. 4205 (15 cents).—There is a great demand for the narrow style of skirt, having applied flat panels by way of decoration. The panel is arranged in front sometimes at the back; or again, a panel is placed in both front and back. The three-

piece model illustrated here may be developed in either of these styles; in fact, the one pattern might be used many times with varied results. If desired the panels may be

(Continued on page 32)



4163, Ladies' Waist  
4177, Ladies' One or Two  
Piece Circular Skirt

4167, Ladies' Dress

4203, Ladies' Waist  
4205, Ladies' Three-Piece  
Skirt with Applied Panels

(For Back Views see pages 34, 46 and 47)

## New Effects in Separate Skirts and Waists



4175, Ladies' Waist or Slip    4185, Ladies' Waist  
4187, Ladies' Six-Gored Skirt    4183, Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt  
(For Back Views see pages 44, 46 and 47)

No. 4175 (15 cents).—For the woman who delights in fashioning dainty hand-embroidered garments, no better waist model could be selected than the one so charmingly pictured here. One usually seeks a fair range of construction possibilities in a waist of this type, and this model evidences an anticipation of almost every possible desire. It offers five different possibilities for finishing the neck—

shallow and deep round and square openings as well as the high finish with a collar. Two styles of sleeves are provided, both being given in the full and shorter lengths. As illustrated, this waist was fashioned from handkerchief linen, trimmed with lace insertion and embroidered in the design of McCall Kaumagraph Pattern No. 367. If desired, this model could be used for a guimpe or foundation slip, in which case it might be made of any lingerie fabric, or of chiffon, mousseline de soie, plain or embroidered net or allover lace. It is remarkably simple of construction, and offers no difficulties which cannot easily be surmounted by anyone who is at all expert with the needle. The pattern may be had in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires two yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 4187 (15 cents).—No matter how many extra waists one may have on hand the approach of the fall season almost always necessitates the selection of one or more new separate skirts. Not infrequently it is found to be quite a problem to decide upon the model which combines both style and serviceability, but such a choice is happily provided in the skirt shown in the accompanying illustration. This model is one which may be quite appropriately worn with a waist of almost any style—it is here seen effectively combined with waist No. 4175. For this development a black broadcloth was used. Other materials which suggest themselves for its making are cheviot, cashmere, mohair, serge or silk. It is certain that no woman—no matter how limited her knowledge of sewing—need hesitate to undertake the making of this skirt. Its construction is quite simple, and it offers many possibilities for very effective trimming. High and regulation waist finishes are given, and the round and shorter lengths are provided. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires four yards of thirty-six-inch width material. At the lower edge, with the pleats drawn out, the measurement is three and one-quarter yards.

No. 4185 (15 cents).—Any plain waist of distinctive style is always sure of wide popularity. The construction of the waist here shown, while quite distinctly original, is at the same time simplicity itself, and will present no difficulties to the amateur. It has a number of possibilities to recommend it—high and open neck, and full-length and shorter sleeves being provided. In the illustration it is pictured in combination with skirt No. 4183—the result being a costume of especially pleasing style. A two tone brown messaline was the material used for the making of this little blouse. A bias band of the silk made a very effective trimming for the neck and cuff edges, but the use of this feature, of course, is optional with the maker. The pattern is obtainable in seven sizes from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. For the thirty-six size two and one-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material will be needed.

No. 4183 (15 cents).—There is a marked note of simplicity in the newest skirts—the latest modes giving evidence of continued popularity for the tailored effects. Straight narrow lines prevail, not, however, at the expense of comfort or freedom in movement. The accompanying illustration presents a skirt of pleasing design in which are combined the features which are at present so widely favored. The drop panel—arranged in the center-back—serves to produce the popular flat effect, but if she so desire, the woman of more conservative taste may omit this feature. The closing is at the left of the center-front, high and regulation waist finishes are given and round and shorter lengths provided. Brown basket-weave was employed in the making of this model; but serge, diagonal cloth or any of the skirtings would be equally suitable. The buttoned effect indicated in the illustration is a smart decorative feature. The pattern may be had in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure. The twenty-six size will require four yards of thirty-six-inch material. The lower edge measurement is two and three-eighths yards.

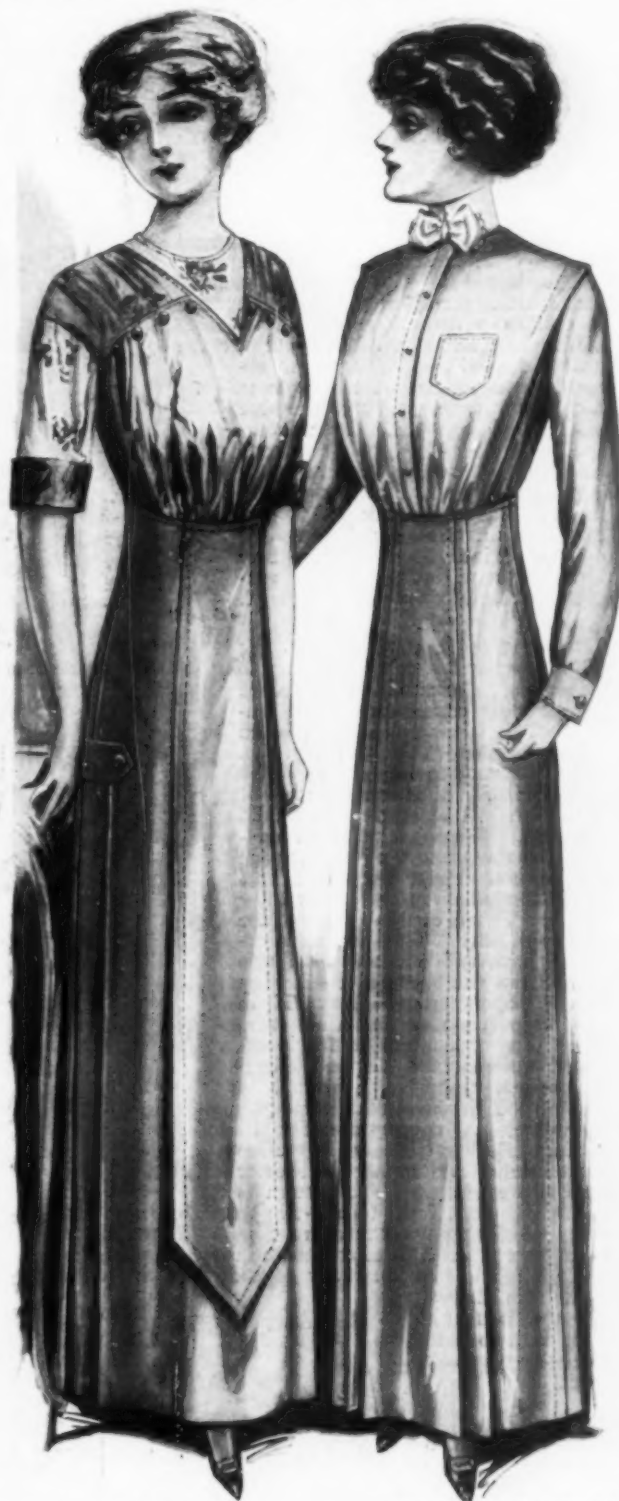
## Attractive Versions of the Newest Modes

No. 4210 (10 cents).—With the approach of the fall season Dame Fashion naturally gives considerable attention to that style of overblouse which may be attractively developed from the softer silks or light-weight woolens. In the waist here illustrated this requirement is effectively met. For an overblouse to be worn at semi-formal functions or evening affairs one could not choose amiss in the selection of this model. As here illustrated it was made of blue messaline with the yoke and sleeves of a flowered foulard. A part of the yoke was veiled with blue chiffon, and messaline covered buttons and cuffs added further effective decoration. The pattern is obtainable in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. If fashioned entirely of one material the thirty-six size will require one and five-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 4205 (15 cents).—In point of popularity no style of the season has eclipsed the panel skirt. The newer models are fashioned with either the front or back panel, or, in many cases with both. At first consideration this feature may seem somewhat extreme, but, if so, this fact is completely overshadowed by its adaptability and the graceful lines which it imparts. In the design here presented—and shown in combination with waist No. 4210—the tastes and demands of both the conservative and the seeker for extreme style have been considered. Both the front and back panels are provided, but either or both may be omitted. The ends of the panels may be finished in a point somewhat above the skirt's lower edge or they may fall in full length with the skirt. High and regulation waist finishes and inverted pleat or habit style closings are given. As pictured, this model was developed from blue cashmere. Other suitable fabrics are serge, basket weave, broadcloth or the heavier silks or satin. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires four and one-quarter yards of forty-four-inch width material. The finish may be in round or shorter length, and at the lower edge—with the pleats drawn out—the measurement is two and three-eighths yards.

No. 4179 (15 cents).—The woman of practical ideas realizes the fact that a smart tailored shirt waist is an indispensable adjunct to her wardrobe, at any season of the year. With the approach of the fall season one naturally turns from the more elaborate lingerie type of waist to the blouse of plainer style. In this model will be found the simple tailored effect so universally becoming and yet withal so dressy. Box-pleat and coat-closings are among the possibilities provided, and there is a choice of either the regulation or French cuff. The list of materials from which this waist might be fashioned is practically unlimited. As here shown it was made from cream flannel and worn with a blue serge skirt—the latter being No. 4193. The waist pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires two yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 4193 (15 cents).—There seems to be no more universally liked skirt than the six-gored model having one or two pleats at each gore. The reason for its popularity is doubtless found in the fact that, although such a model preserves the fashionable straight lines, at the same time it permits of absolute freedom and grace of movement. Another feature to recommend it is its simplicity of construction. In this design, which is shown attractively combined with waist No. 4179, will be found both the regulation and raised waistline finishes as well as the round or shorter lengths. Navy serge was the material from which this model was developed, but cheviot, cashmere, broadcloth or silk will be found to be equally appropriate. The business woman who has discovered that the indispensable odd skirt may combine comfort with good style will welcome this model, and if a heavy serge or homespun material is used in its development it will serve her purpose admirably. For dressy or afternoon functions, satin cloth would be effective, and if a skirt of this material is worn with a pretty waist of marquisette, chiffon or some other soft, transparent fabric



4210, Ladies' Over-Blouse

4205, Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt  
with Applied Panels

4179, Ladies' Shirt Waist  
4193

Ladies' Six-Gored Skirt

(For Back Views see pages 34, 46 and 47)

in a similar shade the result would be a most attractive costume. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires three and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide. At the lower edge, with the pleats drawn out, the measurement is two and three-quarter yards.



## Fashions for Early Fall

(See Illustration on Opposite Page)

No. 4195 (15 cents).—Usually about mid-summer one begins to hear rumors of impending radical changes in style. From one source comes the information that, in the matter of Fall styles, last season's lines will be forsworn for those of more recent introduction; while another authority gives assurance that nothing is truer than the old saying "there is nothing new under the sun." The correct interpretation of this last quoted opinion predicts continued popularity for most of those style features in vogue last year. This is true in the question of coats, for all of the newer importations show a marked adherence to those lines favored last winter. For coat suits the short jacket will be correct. An attractive presentation of this style is shown on page 35, sapphire-blue broadcloth being used. It was combined with skirt No. 4193. The cuffs and collar were satin. Three collar outlines are given. Full and shorter length sleeves are provided. The pattern is in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires three and one-eighth yards thirty-six-inch material.

No. 4193 (15 cents).—In selecting a Fall coat suit it is always wise to temper one's choice with a preference for the more conservative style features. This by no means necessitates a refusal to favor the new tendencies, but it is meant to impress one with the advisability of selecting a style of suit which will be serviceable for all occasions. The sapphire-blue broadcloth suit shown on the opposite page presents the newest features attractively combined in a conservative manner. This is especially true of the six-gored skirt. This model is arranged with two pleats at each side of the front and back gores—simulating the popular panel effect. There is a wide range of materials from which this skirt might be fashioned. Serge, basket-weave, diagonal, cheviot, vicuna, cashmere, henrietta, as well as the English suitings suggest themselves as appropriate for its making. Both raised and regulation waist finishes and round and shorter lengths are offered. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires three and three-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch fabric. At the lower edge of the skirt, when the pleats are drawn out, the measurement is two and three-quarter yards.

No. 4189 (15 cents).—The return to favor of Princess effects has likewise been the signal for an increased popularity for the semi-Princess gown. The woman who finds the severe one-piece frock too extreme may, without sacrificing one whit in the matter

of style, confine her choice to the type of frock so effectively exemplified in the accompanying illustration. This costume, designed to be worn over a guimpe, has a two-piece skirt which may be joined to the waist with the raised or regulation finish. There is a center-front panel extending up into the overblouse, which, by the way, offers another illustration of the popular body-and-sleeve-in-one idea. The center-back is finished with a double drop panel—the use of which feature is, of course, entirely optional. The skirt may be made in round or shorter length and the neck finish may be in square or pointed outline. Tan satin-finish cashmere was used for the fashioning of this

frock as here shown—the trimming consisting of brown satin-covered buttons and piping. The pattern is obtainable in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires six and three-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material. While preserving the season's straight narrow lines—so becoming to any figure—the skirt width, which is two and one-half yards, allows for absolute freedom in walking.

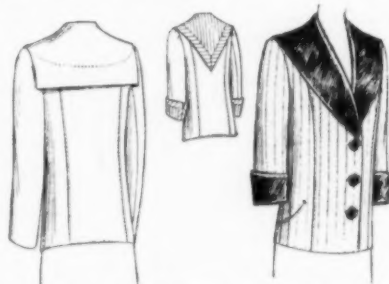
No. 4159 (15 cents).—Fall fashions give every evidence of a continued popularity of the combination of two materials in one frock. An unusually attractive version of this style is presented in this design, shown here in combination with skirt No. 4177—the two models forming an afternoon costume of smart style. This little waist, which is designed to be worn over a guimpe, is so constructed that it trims itself, an item of much importance when time and expense are to be considered. As illustrated, for the upper portion of the waist, which is cut in one with the sleeves, a raspberry messaline satin was used. The lower section, the trimming band and the attractively shaped cuffs were of a harmonizing shade of henrietta. There is a wide range of materials from which this little blouse might be effectively developed, in which are included challie, cashmere, cloth, voile and silk. A very effective development would be broadcloth for the lower section, with the upper part of net-covered silk of a contrasting or harmonizing color. Heavy lace could also be used in this way. The pattern is in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. To develop it in size thirty-six one and three-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material are needed.

No. 4177 (15 cents).—The woman favoring circular skirts found the straight, narrow effects, when first introduced, at once a source of envy and despair. She reasoned, and not without certain cause, that it would be

(Continued on page 35)



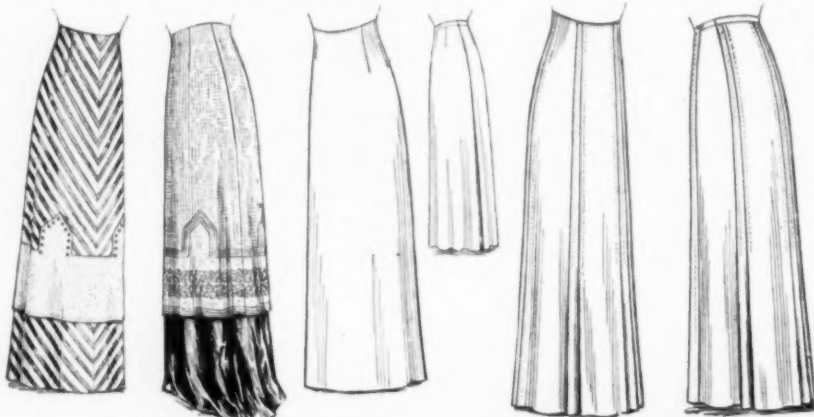
No. 4159—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 4195—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 4189—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



No. 4177—7 sizes, 20 to 32 inches waist measure.

No. 4193—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.



4195-4193

4159-4177

4189

FASHIONS FOR EARLY FALL

FOR DESCRIPTIONS SEE OPPOSITE PAGE



4169-4165

4196

4207

4199-4197

NEW MODELS OF DISTINCTIVE STYLE

FOR DESCRIPTIONS SEE OPPOSITE PAGE



## New Models of Distinctive Style

(See illustration on Opposite Page)



No. 4169—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

No. 4169 (15 cents).—This pretty waist is distinguished by the smart front panel. Forming a continuation of the yoke band, and extending around the neck to the shoulders, its curved edges are stitched to the back portion. The model is tucked in front, the tucks nearest the armholes terminating at the bust, allowing a graceful fullness. The sleeves may be made in full or shorter length, the latter style being completed with cuffs. The shallow yoke and high collar may be omitted. The pattern may be obtained in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires three and three-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with three-quarters of a yard of embroidery eighteen inches wide for trimming.

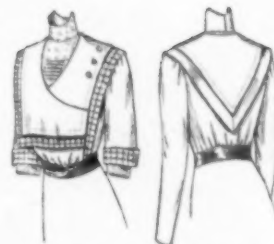
No. 4165 (15 cents).—A pretty skirt model which combines the very necessary attributes of comfort and style is shown here. It is cut in thirteen gores and may be developed with either high or regulation waistline. The matter of choice also extends to the length, provision being made for both round or shorter length. The back may be closed with an inverted pleat or in habit style, although both are pretty, and the latter is very popular just now. Developed in serge, homespun or any modish woolen fabric, this skirt would answer many purposes, being equally desirable for shopping or general wear. For dressy wear it could be developed in one of the new silks or satins; while the addition of a waist of harmonizing lines and matching material would result in an attractive and up-to-date costume. The pattern may be obtained in eight sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-six inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires four and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide. Width around bottom, two and one-half yards.



No. 4196—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 4196 (15 cents).—This charming little dress would make an admirable addition to the girl's wardrobe, and would develop prettily in flouncing, batiste or soft silk. The model is intended to be worn with a guimpe, and the sleeves, which are in one with the waist, are joined over the shoulders by means of an inserted piece. Cuffs may be used or omitted, as desired. The skirt is a straight gathered one. The construction of this dress is very simple. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from six to twelve years. The six-year size requires two and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or five yards of embroidered flouncing.

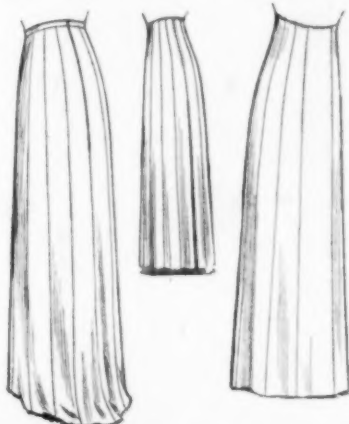
No. 4199 (15 cents).—A striking feature of this waist is the large, quaintly-shaped collar, which crosses the bust in surplice fashion, and is pointed at the back. A band of contrasting material accentuates the edge of the collar, and similar material faces the turn-back cuffs which complete the short cap sleeves. The close-fitting sleeves may be in full or shorter length or may be omitted. The pattern is in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires four yards of twenty-seven-inch material, with one yard of eighteen-inch allover for the chemisette and collar, and seven-eighths yard of contrasting material for facings.



No. 4199—5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

No. 4197 (15 cents).—This attractive skirt model is of the three-piece order and offers the possibilities of high or regulation waistline and round or shorter length, while the side-front closing is one of the season's most popular features. The tunic effect of this model offers splendid opportunities for the combination of two different materials, as indicated in the figure view on the opposite page, where blue-and-white checked taffeta is combined with plain blue. The waist (No. 4199) is composed of the same materials. The back of the skirt displays a double panel, the upper section of which may be omitted if desired. This is an unusually good-looking skirt. It may be worn with or without a matching waist or coat, although it may pertinently be observed that costume effects are decidedly popular among smart dressers. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires five yards of material thirty-six inches wide. Width around bottom, two and three-eighths yards.

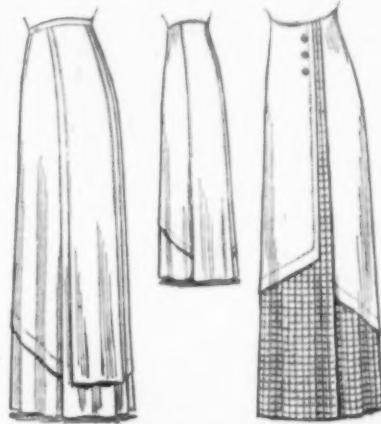
No. 4207 (15 cents).—The smart coat presented here is cut with body and sleeves in one, and may be made in either of two lengths, while the front closing edge may be either curved or straight. A chic feature is the quaintly-shaped collar, which may either be round or pointed at the back. If preferred, however, it may be omitted, and the Directoire revers used alone. The cuffs are simulated by facings. For making the coat, as shown, dove gray broadcloth was used, with facings of black satin. The pattern is in seven sizes, thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires six and three-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material.



No. 4197—8 sizes, 22 to 36 inches waist measure.



No. 4207—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



No. 4199—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

## Smart Developments of



4161, Ladies' Waist  
4173, Ladies' 7-Gored Pleated Skirt  
(For Each View see pages 44 and 45)

No. 4161 (15 cents).—The present style of waist has so effectively enchained the fancy of womankind that new variations of it are being continually demanded. The design illustrated here in combination with skirt No. 4173 is of precisely the type to appeal to women of up-to-date ideas. The tuck over each shoulder affords good lines, and the bib suggestion in front—which may, however, be omitted if desired—will prove becoming to all types of figure. The neck may be high, round or pointed, as one may prefer; while the sleeves may be made in full or shorter length. The waist may be developed for either separate or costume wear and in any material of rather pliant texture. The pattern is in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. As shown on this page it requires two and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 4173 (15 cents).—One of the most important items in the wardrobe of the average woman is the odd cloth skirt. Indispensable to the business woman, it is also necessary to the woman who stays at home, and in either case it must have those attributes which are essential to comfort, style and grace. The pleated model shown here combines all of these qualities, and it might be added, one more, for it is very simple to make. The skirt is a seven-gored one, and



No. 4181—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.

may be developed with either a high or regulation waistline. The pleats may be set in at the belt, and stitched to any desired length between the hip and knee, or the smart little yoke which is shown in the figure illustration may be used effectively. The yoke, which extends around the sides and back, is stitched in at each side of the front panel and gives that smoothness over the hips which is now so much desired. The skirt may be developed in serge, basket-weave or broadcloth, and the length is optional with the wearer, as the model may be cut in round length or shorter. The pattern is in eight sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-six inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires for its development seven yards of material twenty-seven inches wide. The skirt measures three and one-eighth yards around the bottom in the medium size.

No. 4181 (15 cents).—There is at least one garment in the feminine wardrobe which has the advantage of serving more than one purpose, and may be at one and the same time the embodiment of style, comfort and usefulness. The long coat, when developed from the correct material and cut on modish lines, may be described in this manner, and one of the newest coat models, combining within itself all of these attributes, is shown under this number. This coat displays the

(Continued on page 85)



4181, Ladies' Coat

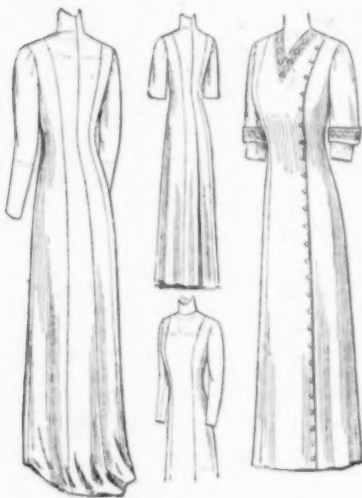
## Early Fall Fashions

No. 4191 (15 cents).—This charming Princess gown is one of the newest of the season's models. When developed, as shown in the illustration, with a V neck and short sleeves it is especially charming, but either a round, square or high neck might be substituted. The matter of choice also extends to the sleeves, which may be finished in full or shorter length and with or without the sleeve-caps. If the latter are used, the sleeves may be of net. The dress is seven-gored, and may be closed either at the side front or the back, where it may be finished in habit or pleat style. The pattern is in nine sizes, from thirty-two to forty-eight inches bust measure. Size thirty-six needs six and one-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material. The skirt may be in sweep, round or shorter length, and measures two and five-eighths yards in sweep length.



4191, Ladies' Seven-Gored Princess Dress

No. 4167 (15 cents).—While beauty of line and novelty of development are in a great measure responsible for the popularity of this style of dress they are not by any means its most attractive features. The rare combination of simplicity and distinction, adapting it to almost any type of figure, has won for it a very prominent place in the world of fashion, and must also be acknowledged. This model, which is intended to be worn with a guimpe,



No. 4191—9 sizes, 32 to 48 inches bust measure.

shows a waist in the popular body-and-sleeve in-one style, characteristically cut in front in a manner suggesting the surplice effect. The round neck is smartly finished with a trimming band, while the kimono sleeves are cut in the popular length. The skirt consists of four gores, lengthened by a circular flounce, the front gore being cut with a band extension. If the normal waistline is not desired, one may adopt the Empire style now so much in vogue. The back of the skirt may be finished either with an inverted pleat or in habit style. The choice of length is also optional, provision being made for both the round and shorter length. The panel, which is a smart feature of the dress, also affords an opportunity for an expression of individuality, for it may either be terminated at the waistline or extended above it. The gown would develop attractively in either chiffon, broadcloth, fine serge or cashmere, and the trimming might consist of either plain material or satin in a contrasting shade. An effective manner in which the buttons could be added is shown in the picture. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires six and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with three-quarters of a yard of material twenty-two inches wide for trimming. The skirt is two and three-eighths yards wide.



4167, Ladies' Dress

(For Back Views see page 46)



## New Modes for the Miss or Small Woman



4168, Misses' Waist  
4206, Misses' Six-Gored Skirt  
(For Back Views see page 46)

4182  
Misses' Dress

dress, the waist of which was No. 4168. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years. Three and one-half yards of thirty-six-inch material will be needed



No. 4182—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.



No. 4186—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.

No. 4186 (15 cents).—The selection of a practical cover-all coat plays no small part in the preparation of the young girls' winter wardrobe. The miss has been wont to consider this particular garment with a certain feeling of dislike; until not so long ago she felt it a sort of necessary evil, good for practical purposes, but lacking style. This idea has been dispelled by the increasing popularity of the long, belted cover-all wrap, more familiarly known as the "Polo" coat. Appearing first as a ladies' garment its serviceability naturally made it a desirable addition to the younger woman's wardrobe—which, of course, implies its suitability for the smaller sized woman. The model shown here may be fashioned with or without the center-back seam and the revers are so constructed that the coat may be closed up to the neck when worn in stormy weather. White double-faced material was used for the development pictured, although any of the coatings would be quite suitable. The pattern may be had in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years. Size fifteen requires five and one quarter yards of thirty-six inch material.

No. 4168 (15 cents).—A particularly fetching little waist, designed for the miss or small woman. As illustrated it is shown in combination with skirt No. 4206, the two garments forming a smart little street frock for early fall. The popular body-and-sleeve-in-one idea is embodied in the design, a feature which naturally bespeaks simplicity of construction. High and round open necks are given, as well as two lengths of sleeves. Rose-colored cashmere was used for the body of the waist, while the yoke and sleeve ends were of silk embroidered batiste. Any of the lighter weight woolsens, silk, satin or washable fabrics would be appropriate for the making of this waist. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years. The fifteen-year size will need one and five-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material for the waist proper, with seven-eighth yard of allover for the yoke and sleeves.

No. 4206 (15 cents).—The miss or small woman in search of a smart, practical skirt cannot err in the selection of the model here presented. Recognizing this fact, Mrs. Whitney has selected this design for her September dressmaking lesson. It offers another version of the popular six-gore construction, the three pleats at each seam adding a note of originality that is sure to appeal to the young woman of taste. Both the high and regulation waistlines are provided. Rose-colored cashmere was the material employed in developing the model as shown. It was part of a very attractive little street dress for the miss or small woman. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years. The lower edge measures two and three-quarter yards.

No. 4182 (15 cents).—In this design is offered a practical frock for the miss or small woman. It has two lengths of sleeves, the body-and-sleeve-in-one construction adds a note of style to the waist, and the skirt is of the popular thirteen-gore type. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years. Six yards of thirty-six-inch material will be needed for the fifteen-year size. At the lower edge, when the pleats are held out straight, the measurement is four yards—however, the pleats are so made that the straight, narrow lines are effectively simulated.



4186, Misses' Coat

## Misses' and Small Women's Designs of Smart Style

No. 4204 (15 cents).—With the continued vogue of bordered materials and embroidery flouncings has come a marked demand for designs whose construction permits of the use of such fabrics. The exquisite bordered chiffons, marquissettes, voiles and challies, now so popular, call for designs of simple construction, for these materials trim themselves; when used for the fashioning of an elaborately trimmed frock much of their beauty is lost. Certainly no design of the season is more suited to the use of the aforementioned fabrics than the one here offered. As illustrated, fashioned of the daintiest of batiste flouncings, it made a little dancing frock of unusual beauty. The model offers varied opportunities for development. The straight skirt is so arranged that it may be made with the raised waistline and joined to the bodice with several rows of shirring. Or it may be finished with a belt as indicated in the figure illustration. Full-length and shorter sleeves, as well as high or open necks are provided. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years. Size fifteen requires three and seven-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 4162 (15 cents).—Smartness and serviceability characterize this misses' or small woman's costume. It would afford a very practical frock for school, street or business wear. It requires very little trimming, and its construction offers no difficulty to the amateur sewer. In the development here pictured it was fashioned from tan serge with a trimming of brown satin loops, buttons and piping. Designed to be worn over a guimpe, two lengths of oversleeves are provided. The three-piece skirt offers

a choice between the raised waistline and the regulation belt finish. The closing is at the left side of the panel. Linen, basket-weave cloth, cashmere or silk suggest themselves as suitable for the development of this little frock. The pattern is obtainable in six sizes, ranging from thirteen to eighteen years. The fifteen-year size requires three and seven-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide.



4204, Misses' Empire Dress

No. 4208 (15 cents).—This jaunty little peplum jacket, designed for the miss or small woman, will undoubtedly appeal because of its smart style. Worn with skirt No. 4034 it completed a fetching costume, selected for street wear during the early fall months. Sage-green satin-finished cashmere was the material used, the collar and cuffs of a harmonizing shade of satin. Any of the softer woollens or the firmer weaves of silk would be excellent for the making of this coat. Two lengths of sleeves are given and two collar outlines are provided, one the regulation sailor collar and the other in the fashionable new pointed outline. The sleeves, in full or shorter length, may be finished with or without the cuffs. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years. Size sixteen requires two and five-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 4034 (15 cents).—A four-gored skirt for misses or small women. The model, which may be made with a slightly-raised or normal waistline, is closed at the side-back. The front and back are joined to the side gores in panel effect with pleats, and a circular section lengthens the side gore. Developed in cloth, this will be a distinctly smart skirt for fall wear. The pattern may be obtained in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years. Size fifteen requires two and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide. At the lower edge the skirt measures two and one-half yards.



4162  
Misses' Dress

4208, Misses' Coat  
4034, Misses' Four-Gored Skirt  
(For Back Views see page 42)



No. 4204—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16,  
17 and 18 years.

No. 4162—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16,  
17 and 18 years.

## Smart Fall Styles



4164, Girls' Dress

4174, Girls' Dress

(For Back Views see page 43)

No. 4164 (15 cents).—This type of dress always pleases the little miss. Perhaps this is because it approaches somewhat in construction the type of frock worn by "big sister" or mother. However, this by no means makes it too old a style for the little daughter—it is an essentially girlish model. Simplicity of construction makes it very desirable to the mother who has but little sewing time, and this same feature recommends it to the amateur. It is very effective when made from a washable fabric, and in this connection it should be noted that the closing extending to the hem makes the laundering a very easy matter. Serge and panama are also favored fabrics for making such dresses, and are especially useful for school wear. The belt may be of patent leather. Two lengths of sleeves are provided, and a well-fitting collar is given. The pattern comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years. Size eight will require three and three-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 4174 (15 cents).—A very desirable frock for the little girl—one that will appeal because it offers an opportunity for very effective trimming, and yet, which may be very simply trimmed if desired. High and round open neck possibilities are given, as well as three styles of sleeves. As here illustrated, white challie was used for its development, the trimming being hand-embroidery done in pale blue. For this embroidery, McCall Kaumagraph design No. 366 was used. However, the model is adaptable to many different fabrics, including both the washable and non-washable ones. Cashmere and henrietta cloth will be much used for making such frocks during the coming Fall season, and serge and panama will prove equally stylish. One might quite properly use fancy braid or banding for trimming, this type of decoration being decidedly popular; or the yoke, collar, deep cuffs and belt might be made of contrasting material, such as silk or velvet. The latter, of course, is suitable only for trimming a cool-weather frock. The pattern may be had in four sizes, from six to twelve years. For the eight-year size three and one-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material will be needed.

No. 4166 (15 cents).—The overcoat is one of the first items to be considered in preparing the little man's school outfit. There is no reason why any mother should hesitate to attempt the making of a little coat such as this. Its construction is simplicity itself. The coat may be made very smartly from cheviot, serge, vicuna or English or Scotch worsted, and is of just the type to attract a manly boy. For lining it one may use either cotton-back satin or a good quality of sateen. The collar might be of velvet. The pattern is obtainable in seven sizes, from two to fourteen years. Size six requires for the full length coat, two yards of forty-four-inch fabric. The shorter length is also provided.

No. 4188 (15 cents).—A child's dress to be worn with or without the yoke guimpe, which the pattern provides. This little frock will appeal to the busy mother because its construction is such that very little trimming is needed. Any of the sheer fabrics, soft woolens, China or Japan silks would be appropriate for its making. The pattern can be obtained in four sizes, from two to eight years. The four-year size will require one and seven-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide.



4172, Child's Dress with Bloomers

(For Back View see page 43)

No. 4172 (15 cents).—A practical frock for play or kindergarten wear is shown here. It is designed to be worn over bloomers, which are provided. Galatea, chambray, percale, madras, gingham or serge could be employed in the making of this dress, although one may select almost any fabric ordinarily used for children's wear. As illustrated here, the dress was made of blue linen, with trimmings of a darker shade. It is very effective when trimmed with a contrasting fabric. The pattern can be had in four sizes, one, two, four and six years. The two-year size requires two and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide.



4188, Child's Dress



No. 4188—4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.



4166, Boys' Double-Breasted Overcoat

(For Back View see page 44)



## For the Little Folk

No. 4184 (15 cents).—A nobby little coat which every mother will welcome as a relief from the regulation style is shown in this design. As here illustrated, it was made of cream serge with a trimming of blue velvet, but the model is appropriate for development in any of the coatings popular for children. So long as warm weather continues, white washable fabrics will remain in favor, but some very smart coats for autumn wear are being made of ruby broadcloth. Two lengths are provided for, as well as both the flat and standing collar. The pattern is obtainable in six sizes, from two to twelve years. Size six requires two and three-eighth-yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 4178 (15 cents).—This design offers a little girl's dress, in which daintiness and serviceability are attractively combined. It may be made with the high neck and collar or finished in round, open style. The sleeves may be short and flowing, or in full length and gathered into a band. Lingerie materials are most appropriate for making the frock. The pattern may be had in five sizes, six months, one, two, four and six years. One and five-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material will be needed for the two-year size.

No. 4192 (15 cents).—At this time of the year every mother finds herself confronted with the question of fall and winter wraps for the little ones. A very pretty coat for the little girl is shown in the accompanying picture. Two lengths, two styles of sleeves and collars are given. As illustrated, this coat was developed in cream-white corduroy, the collar and cuff facings being of Indian red velvet. Serge, chevrot or broadcloth would, however, be equally appropriate, while the facings might be of the coat material, braided. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from two to twelve years. The six-year size requires two and seven-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide.



4184, Girls' Coat  
(For Back View see page 44)



4178, Child's Dress



No. 4178—5 sizes,  
6 months, 1, 2, 4,  
and 6 years.



4192, Child's Coat  
(For Back View see page 44)



4176, Girls' Dress      4196, Girls' Dress

(For Back Views see pages 37 and 44)

No. 4176 (15 cents).—A charming frock for the little girl, illustrated here in blue challie. The yoke and gauntlets were of allover lace outlined with matched banding. Linen, chambray, gingham, galatea or any of the light-weight woollens are suited for the making of this little dress, the style of which will appeal to every mother. The straight front panel is always a becoming feature, and, incidentally, affords opportunities for the introduction of decoration, should it be desired—although simple developments are in the best taste for children's clothing. The construction of this model is quite simple, and will present no difficulties to the inexperienced sewer. The body-and-sleeve-in-one idea makes the laundering an easy proposition—a feature quite worth considering. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from six to twelve years. Size eight will require two and seven-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 4196 (15 cents).—Assuredly there is no type of dress for the little miss having a wider vogue than that which may be fashioned from bordered material or embroidery flouncing. Such a design is found in the one here presented. Embroidery flouncing was used for the development shown, but bordered woolen or washable fabric would be equally attractive. There are many pretty bordered voiles and challies now being shown, any one of which would be entirely suitable for making a little dress of this type. One might, however, use a plain material if preferred, accentuating the design with fancy braid or banding, or with narrow bias bands of silk or velvet. Cashmere and henrietta are always popular materials for making girls' cool-weather dresses, and nun's veiling, albatross and lansdowne develop very prettily for "best" wear. This little dress is intended to be worn over a guimpe, but as the neck is not made with a very deep opening, the use of the guimpe is entirely optional. Most modern mothers prefer the slightly open neck for their small girls. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from six to twelve years. Size eight requires two and three-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material.

## Some Seasonable Designs



4201, Ladies' Wrapper

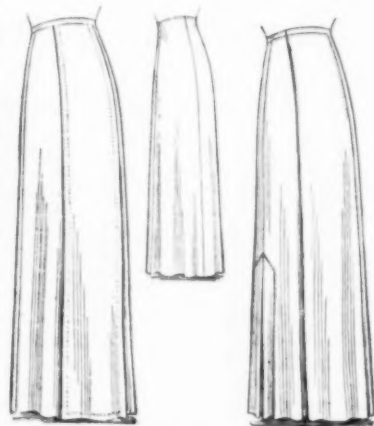
No. 4201 (15 cents).—This wrapper model is sure to appeal for its good style and simple construction. It may be made in full or dressing sack length and with or without the sailor collar. Full-length and shorter flowing sleeves are given. Gingham, chambray, challie, cashmere and henrietta suggest themselves as suitable for its development. This design will appeal to the discriminating housewife, for, while its construction permits of absolute freedom when engaged in any home task, it has a style which removes it from the usual type of house dress. The pattern can be obtained in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure. Size thirty-six will require, for the full length, six yards of material thirty-six inches wide. The lower edge measures two and one-half yards.

No. 4198 (15 cents).—This infant's set is a very dainty one and can be easily made. Each little garment is fashioned with body and sleeve in one. The coat is embellished with tiny wreaths and sprays done in the design of McCall Kaumagraph Patterns No. 350 and No. 318. The most popular and least expensive material for baby's first coat is fine white cashmere lined with soft India silk and interlined with wadding. The dress will appeal for its practicability, being all in one piece, with casing around neck and sleeves, through which tiny tapes or ribbons are drawn. The slip may be made of lawn or nainsook. The pattern is in one size only. For the dress, one and seven-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material will be required. The lengths needed for the other garments will be found on the pattern envelope.

No. 4180 (10 cents).—Altogether the smartest headwear for the youngest generation are the little close-fitting caps; the two styles shown here are simple and practical, and can be made either plain or very dressy, according to the materials used. The white swansdown-trimmed caps are very downy and soft, as well as becoming to baby faces. The little bonnet on the right of the group would be pretty of velvet or bengaline, trimmed around the face and neck with swansdown, and to complete the effect a little bunch of button roses or forget-me-nots nestled in the fur on the left side. The little figure on the left shows the cap with turned-back revers—a style especially suited to lingerie effects with hand embroidery and lace. Without revers the cap would be snug and cosy, made of white plush or long-haired beaver. The pattern comes in five sizes, from six months to four years. The two-year size requires, for the bonnet, three-eighths of a yard of thirty-six-inch material, or one-half yard for cap.

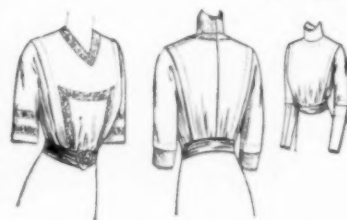


No. 4176—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 4183—7 sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

No. 4187—7 sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure.



No. 4161—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



No. 4180—5 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.



No. 4198—Cut in 1 size.



No. 4201—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.



No. 4166—7 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

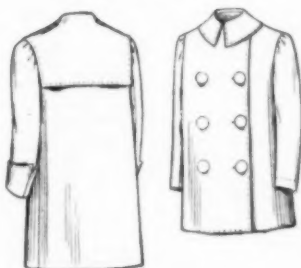
## New, Practical Models



No. 4172—4 sizes, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.



No. 4174—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 4192—6 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



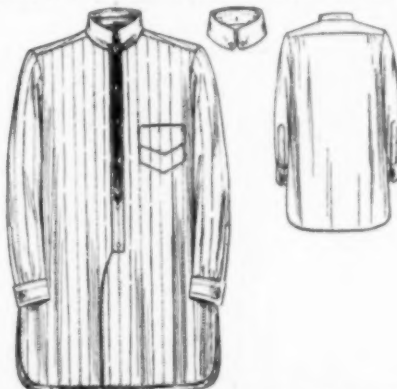
No. 4209—8 sizes, 22 to 36 inches waist measure.



No. 4184—6 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 4164—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 4202—10 sizes, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½ and 18 inches neck measure.

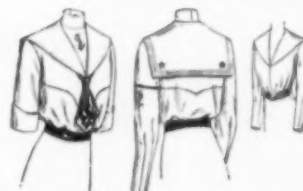
No. 4202 (15 cents).—It is a well-known fact that many expert needlewomen will attempt the making of almost any garment but a man's shirt. There is no good reason why any woman with a fair knowledge of sewing should hesitate to attempt the making of such a model as here shown. It has the popular coat closing, both the plain and French cuffs are given and a well-fitting collar is provided. Madras, linen, sateen, silk—any of the usual shirtings—would be good to use in the making of this shirt, which is cut on the latest approved lines and includes all of the newest features in the designing of such garments. The pattern can be obtained in ten sizes, from thirteen and one-half to eighteen inches neck measure. Size fifteen will require three and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 4170 (10 cents).—The mother who makes her little boy's blouses will unhesitatingly adopt this practical model. The waist has the usual neckband and may be made with an attached or a detachable collar. The sleeves are full length, and finished with a well-shaped cuff closing at the back by means of an overlap. The waist is closed at the center-front with a box pleat, and a drawing string is run through the hem at the bottom, allowing a good fullness. The yoke facing is applied to the back, while a pocket is added to the left side-front. The popular materials for boys' blouse waists are madras, percale, gingham, galatea and French shirting, all of which are durable and will launder well. These, by the way, are qualities which every mother of healthy, active boys knows how to appreciate. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from four to sixteen years. Size eight requires two and one-half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

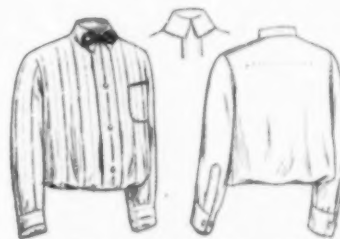
No. 4209 (15 cents).—With the wide popularity of the raised waistline skirt has come a demand for a petticoat having this same feature. The three-piece petticoat here illustrated may be made with either of the waist finishes—regulation or raised. Absolute snugness at the hips is another essential requirement of the prevailing styles, and this is satisfactorily taken care of in this model by the use of darts in the back gores. Both straight and circular flounces are provided, but, if preferred, the development may be without this feature. The closing, which is in the center-back, may be arranged in habit style or with an inverted pleat. This petticoat model is equally suitable for development in a lingerie fabric, in silk, or in mohair. For practical everyday wear the latter is a very desirable fabric—smart and serviceable, and will undoubtedly be much worn when the cooler days arrive. For wearing under a modish outdoor costume this design might be attractively developed in satin messaline or one of the new soft taffetas. The former fabric is enjoying a decided vogue just now, and is delightfully comfortable to wear, being supple enough to adapt itself closely to the figure—an eminently desirable feature in view of the present narrow style of dress. Sweep, round and shorter lengths are provided. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-six inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires four and three-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material. The width at the lower edge is two and one-half yards.



4209, Ladies' Three-Piece Petticoat



No. 4171—5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.



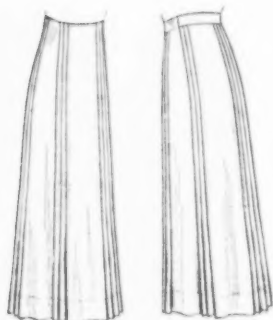
No. 4170—7 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.



## Excellent Lingerie Models



4200, Ladies' Corset Cover

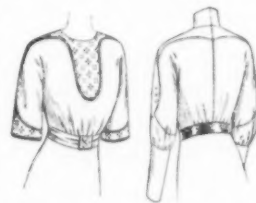


No. 4206—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.



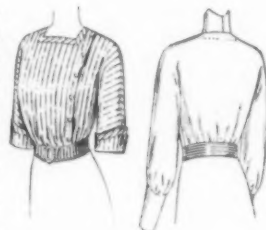
No. 4167—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.

No. 4200 (10 cents).—A practical corset cover model, designed to slip on over the head or be slashed for a center-front closing. Any of the usual materials could be appropriately used for the development of this corset cover. It offers unlimited opportunities for effective hand embroidery or lace trimming. The accompanying illustration shows a dainty trimming of hand embroidery done in the design of McCall Kaumagraph Patterns No. 345 and No. 346. While the lovers of fine lingerie are without number there are comparatively few women who realize with what little difficulty handsome corset covers may be made at home. The hand-embroidered designs, which are so expensive when bought at the shops, are very beautiful, and amply repay the maker for the time spent in developing them. At this time of year it is advisable for every woman to lay in a supply of these models, as one cannot have too many of them. The design shown is very simple, and would be pretty developed in flouncing, lawn or batiste. If desired, Valenciennes lace might be used effectively on the neck and armholes. The pattern is obtainable in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires one and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

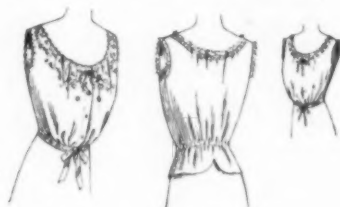


No. 4168—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.

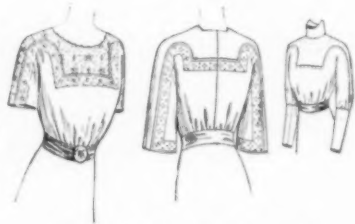
No. 4190 (10 cents).—This illustration shows a very useful little nightgown. It has been planned to suit all needs. For the little one who takes cold easily, the high neck and long sleeves development would be best. Made of flannelette or cotton flannel it would be very cosy, but for warmer weather lawn, dimity, nainsook, either plain or cross-barred, or long cloth could be used. Some mothers will prefer the development which includes the open neck and short sleeve, and a pretty needlework insertion about two inches wide, mitered at corners to form a square yoke, would be a very effective way to trim this little gown. A tiny lace sewn at the neck edge, down the front as far as the opening and on the sleeve bands and little rosettes of pink or blue ribbon, would be most charming. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from six months to twelve years. The six-year size requires two and seven-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide.



No. 4185—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



No. 4200—5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

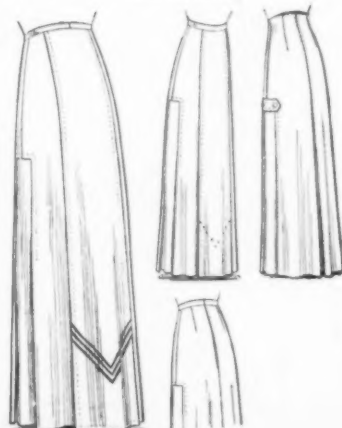


No. 4163—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

WHILE everyone nowadays is more or less familiar with the trend of the fashions, there are still a great many women who depend upon blind chance or the fad of the moment when it comes to selecting their hats and gowns. For instance, as soon as a color becomes fashionable, it is taken up by all types of women, quite without regard to its general becomingness. As a consequence the personal appearance suffers. Both the blonde and the brunette may find the precise shades of color that will make for attractiveness or its opposite, and in justice to themselves should make a point of seeking it. One may readily determine what may be worn successfully by visiting some of the better shops and trying out the new colors with the assistance of a good light. The blue-eyed woman will probably wish to emphasize the color of her eyes; the pronounced brunette will find it advisable to choose a color which brightens her complexion, while the woman with a too ruddy complexion should select only those shades which will tend to subdue its tones.



No. 4190—7 sizes, 6 months, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



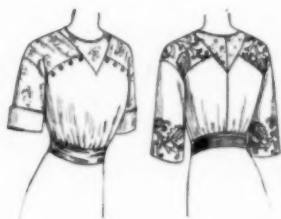
No. 4205—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

## Timely Designs of Good Style

No. 4154 (15 cents).—A particularly pleasing type of dress for the little miss. Its construction presents no difficulties and may be safely attempted by the amateur. It is perfectly plain but for the yoke, which may either extend over the shoulders or end at the sleeve. The neck may be high or round, and the sleeves long or short, the latter style being finished with a turn-back cuff. A little hand embroidery around the yoke, open neck and cuffs provides ample trimming. McCall Transfer Pattern No. 345 was used here. Linen would be suitable. The pattern may be used many times with varied results, and will appeal to the woman who makes her little girl's frocks. If a charming little afternoon or party dress is desired, soft white batiste and plain or figured lawn might be used with good effect. On either of these materials, the embroidery design may be worked out in pink or light-blue silk. For school or every-day wear fine navy-blue serge or light cashmere would be very comfortable and pretty. If, on these materials, the yoke and cuffs are embroidered in red it will not only add to the charm of the dress but will make it doubly dear to the little girl. The pattern is in four sizes, six months to six years. Size four requires two and one-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material.



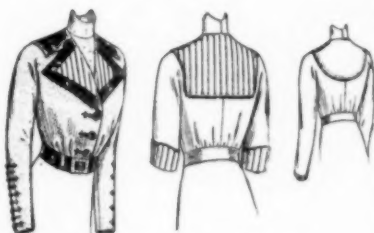
No. 4154—4 sizes, 6 months, 2, 4 and 6 years.



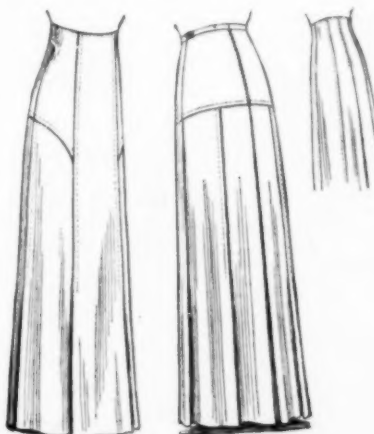
No. 4210—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



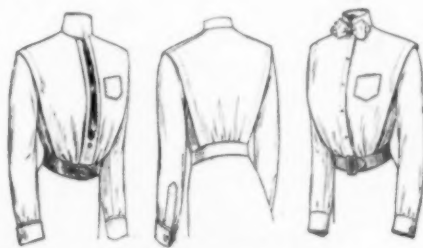
No. 4208—5 sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.



No. 4203—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



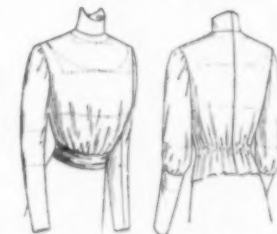
No. 4173—8 sizes, 22 to 36 inches waist measure.



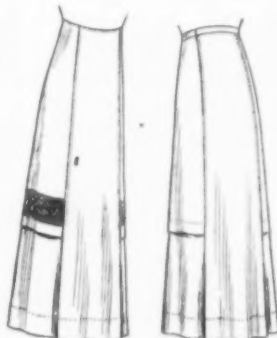
No. 4179—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



No. 4194—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.



No. 4175—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.



No. 4034—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.



4154, Child's Dress

No. 4194 (15 cents).—A pretty nightgown is something in which every girl is interested, and a sensible practical style like the one shown here is very much to be desired. Surely with very little work this "plain Jane" garment could be made very attractive. A pretty spray design, such, for instance, as McCall Kaumagraph Pattern No. 354, done in eyelet embroidery on a yoke of linen cambric or nainsook. The edges of the yoke finished with buttonholed scallop would be very pretty, (r an all-over embroidered yoke would be much less trouble and quite as effective. And then again for the cold winter nights this little gown made in outing flannel or flannelette with long sleeves and high neck finished with the cute little turned-down collar would be very "comfy." The pattern is obtainable in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years. Size fifteen requires three and seven-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

It is at this season of the year that the busy housemother begins to look over the family wardrobe with a view to the semi-annual renovating that is the rule in all well-regulated families. Even among well-to-do Americans it is only the wantonly extravagant who utterly discard the slightly worn garments of the departing season, merely to substitute new ones modeled on the present season's lines. In the grown-ups' clothes, as well as in those of the children, real miracles may be wrought by the ingenious home dressmaker simply by changing the style of the trimming. For instance, a gown having the normal waistline may be brought quite up to date by the addition of a wide girdle of silk or velvet, simulating the raised waistline. The neck, if high, may be cut out in round or square outline and filled in with a yoke of allover lace or fancy tucking; while the sleeves, if originally made long, may be cut to cap length, undersleeves to match the yoke being then sewn in. A bias band of the same material as the girdle may be used for finishing the neck and sleeve-cap edges. The skirt, if too wide to accord with current fashions, may be recut, using one of the new McCall models as a guide. If already of the correct dimensions, a bias band of the trimming material, placed at the lower edge, will afford an up-to-date finish.

# THE HOME DRESSMAKER

## Lesson 7—A Skirt for the Miss or Small-Sized Woman

Conducted by MARGARET WHITNEY

Mrs. Whitney will be glad to assist you in the making of any garment. Write to her concerning your difficulty, enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply



WITH the approach of September many mothers are busy repairing and replacing garments needed by the daughters of the family for the coming school or college term. Anxious and loving are the thoughts given to this task that each garment may prove a credit to one's efforts and

please the wearer.

Numerous letters have come to me with inquiries as to how to plan and make a misses' skirt, so it seems only appropriate that I should choose such a garment as the subject for this month's lesson. The pleated model appealed to me for several reasons—but chiefly because so many of you seem to favor this style of skirt. It is a style that promises to be very popular this fall and winter. This model as illustrated was made up in dark-blue serge, and with the raised waistline does away with any necessity for the use of a separate belt. However, if you prefer the regulation waistline you will find that the pattern is perforated at the upper edge for this style, and before laying the pattern on the material you will have to cut off at these perforations on each gore. At the lower edge the skirt has a fashionably scant appearance, yet when the pleats are drawn out to their full extent it measures about two and seven-eighths yards, giving it enough fullness to be perfectly comfortable.

As I have told you in my previous lesson, be sure to get your pattern before buying the material. A lady's skirt pattern is usually purchased by the waist measure, and this rule will hold good with the misses' sizes unless as in the lady's the hips happen to measure more in proportion than the waist, then the pattern will have to be purchased by the hip measure. The pattern envelope gives the age, waist, hip and length measurements. The hip measure is taken six inches below the waistline. The length of a skirt pattern for the sixteen-year-old girl is thirty-seven inches from the natural waistline to the pleat markings in the lower edge of skirt which indicate where it is turned up for a three-inch hem.

The generally approved length for a skirt for the sixteen-year miss is that which terminates about seven inches from the floor, while a miss of eighteen, if she be



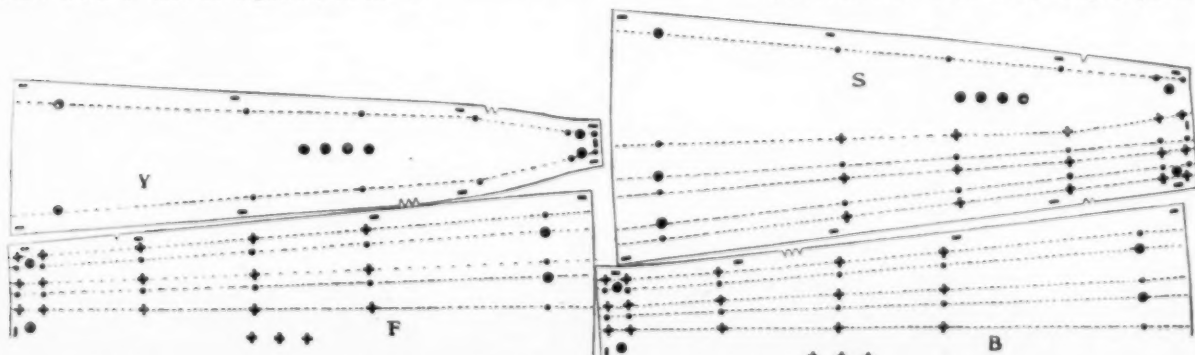
Skirt No. 4206—Waist No. 4092

quite grown up, may wear her skirt a full two inches longer. This, of course, is given as a safe general rule to follow when planning for the length. In changing the length of this skirt it is best to take from or add to the lower edge, remembering that the pattern allows for the hem.

If you buy a woolen fabric it will have to be sponged, and this you can have done at the shop where the material is purchased, or you can do it yourself at home. Do not buy more material than the pattern calls for, unless you find it necessary to make the skirt longer than the length provided.

I have chosen material of fifty-inch width for the cutting illustration. You will find that this is the most economical width to cut this skirt from. After you have taken the pattern out of the envelope set aside the belt for future use. Illustration No. 1 shows clearly how the pieces of pattern are laid on the material. I have had the pleat markings in each gore connected by dotted lines so you will have no trouble in distinguishing them. Mark these perforations with tailor's tacks or chalk, and I think you will find it a good plan to use different colored threads for the different perforations so as to readily distinguish between crosses and perforations. Clip the notches in each gore, taking care that you do not clip them too deep, else the material will fray beyond the seam line. The belt may be cut from belting you can buy at almost any dry goods store; for this skirt it must be the inch and a half width, as that is the width of the finished belt.

If for any reason you cannot procure belting in this width you may use a good quality of canvas. I have clearly explained and illustrated in the February issue of McCall's Magazine how to make a canvas belt. After you have cut the belt, cut off the left side at small circles for side-closing. The ends of the finished belt must just meet in closing. And the two inches that are allowed are for finishing. Turn under each end of belt one inch, sew three eyes to the front end with their loops just beyond the belt. Turn under the raw edge at the end; turn this over again and fell flat close to the loops of eyes. Now sew three hooks to back end of belt to correspond to eyes on the front, with the hooks just at the end. Turn the raw edge as you did



Field of Material

Illustration No. 1—Showing how pattern is laid on material for cutting



on the front end and fell flat with turned-under edge well up under the bills of the hooks. The correct method of placing hooks and eyes on belt and finishing the ends is clearly shown in illustration No. 2.

Try on the belt and see that it fits the waist exactly. In putting it on, see that it dips slightly at the front; it must not upon any account sag at the center-back.

Now if you are sure you have marked all the perforations and notches on the material, we can begin the actual making of the skirt. This will not be difficult if you follow directions carefully. Make the pleats in each gore before joining the seams of the skirt. I have had the markings for these pleats connected by dotted lines in illustration No. 1 so that you can easily find them. Fold under the side edge of each gore at outer line of crosses (+) the whole length of skirt to small single perforation at the lower edge. Crease through the remaining lines of crosses and bring creased edges over to their corresponding small circles, terminating these creases at the small circles in the lower edge of skirt, and bringing them over to the corresponding large circles. Now baste the pleats carefully one-half inch from their folded edges and press them to position. You will see by the illustration that the pleats in the front and side gores (lettered F and S) turn toward the back, while those in back gore turn toward the front. Now stitch the two first pleats of each gore one-half inch from their edges as far down as the lowest cross. You must not stitch the last pleat until seams of the skirt are joined and you are sure the skirt is fitted satisfactorily. (See illustration No. 3.)

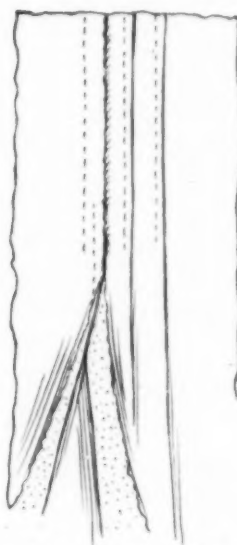


Illustration No. 4—The joining of seams below pleats

The best seam finish is bias seam binding, although many women prefer to simply overcast the seams with thread the same color as the material. The placket finish that looks so simple proves a stumbling block to many amateurs, and unless this is finished neatly will spoil the appearance of any skirt.

To finish the front side of the placket, cut an underlap of the same material as the skirt. This underlap strip should be two and three-quarter inches wide, and as long as the placket. Sew one edge of this



Illustration No. 2—Showing how to finish belt

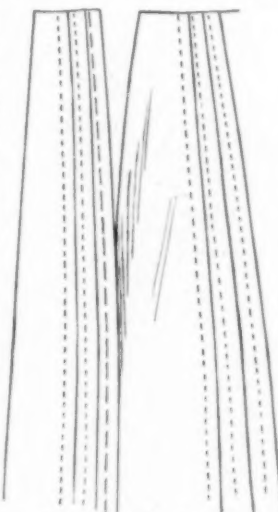


Illustration No. 3—Method of basting last pleat before fitting skirt

turned under edge along line of first stitching. Straight eyes may be attached at intervals of one inch along this seam. On the back edge of placket sew hooks to correspond with the eyes on the front. The curve of hooks should come just to the stitching of pleat one-half inch from the edge.

Be very careful in sewing on the hooks not to catch the stitches through on the right side of the skirt. Cut a bias strip of some light-weight material such as silk or percaline of the same color for the facing. This facing should be about one and a half inches wide. Turn each edge in three-eighths of an inch, slip one edge under the hooks and sew to position, with edge well up under the curve of hooks. Fell remaining edge to skirt, as shown in illustration No. 5.

The upper edge of skirt can again be turned in at seam perforations and stitched about one-eighth of an inch from the edge. Now place the skirt on the belt, with center-front and center-back of skirt and belt together and upper edge of skirt just above the upper edge of belt, and sew to position, leaving the belt free from skirt about three-eighths of an inch on each side of belt. The raw edge of seam will show on back of skirt beyond the placket, so finish this with seam binding the color of skirt.

Of course, you have already arranged for the length when you cut the skirt, and the hem must now be turned up. I have told you in previous lessons how to turn up the lower edge of a skirt, but the information will probably bear repeating, especially as this particular skirt has an extra hem to turn up, which the other skirts did not have.

Take a small strip of cardboard and place a nick in one end of it the exact distance from the floor that you wish the skirt to be. Put the skirt on, place a row of pins along the turned-up line, take the bastings out of the pleats at lower edge, pull pleats out to their full extent, getting a good line between the pins; if the upper edge of hem needs evening at all cut off so as to make the hem an even three inches. Cover the raw edge of hem by creasing tape through the center and basting along each edge. (See illustration No. 6.)

The hem may now be basted to the skirt on the wrong side. Turn the skirt on the right side and stitch hem. Baste pleats to position at the lower edge again and give the whole skirt a good pressing. This should be done on the wrong side with a damp cloth and a very hot iron.

Too much care cannot be given to this last pressing, as on it depends the retention of the pleats in place. Turn the skirt inside out, slip it over an ironing-board, and remember always to press from the lower edge of skirt up toward the belt.

With this skirt can be worn a tailored shirt waist or the comfortable middie blouse for school and tramp through the country. For more dressy occasions the correct type of blouse is that of silk, chiffon or marquisette, the color matching that of the skirt.

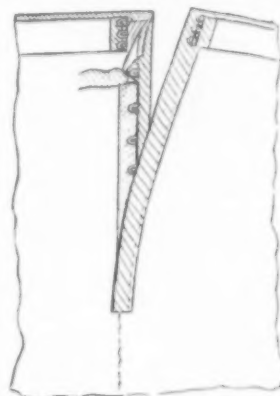


Illustration No. 5—How to make placket

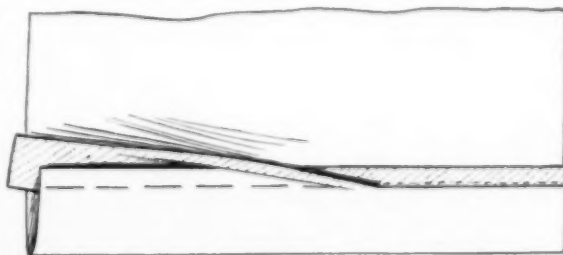


Illustration No. 6—Binding hem with tape



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Conducted by HELEN THOMAS

Miss Thomas will answer any question relating to needlework if a stamped envelope is enclosed.  
Address all orders for Transfer Patterns to The McCall Company



THE use of hand needlework as trimmings for dainty costumes, as well as for decorating household linen, has grown to such an extent in the past few years that it is hard to keep up with the demand for new designs.

French knot embroidery has proved one of the most popular and effective forms of needlework decorations for this season, probably because it can be adapted to any material. In No. 373 I am showing you a banding design that is well suited for embroidering French knots. For decorating a lingerie blouse, it would prove both striking and effective in two shades of a soft green. The outline should be worked in satin stitch in the darker shade and the centers filled in with the knots in lighter shade of green.

The design in the second illustration (No. 374) is well suited for decorating a table runner, of coarse white linen, and may be worked in either outline stitch or solid embroidery. In character it suggests the conventionalized wild rose, and a very effective development would be in shades of pink. A line of heavy black silk may be couched around the outside of the flowers and dots to give character to the design.

Design No. 375 is especially suited to dress trimming and may be developed in satin or outline stitch. The proper development for the single line would be outline or Kensington stitch. If to be used on silk or wool materials, silk floss

on blue chiffon with white China beads. These beads are not expensive and make a very smart trimming. They can also be used on tub dresses—that is, if care is taken in the laundering.

One of the most useful and acceptable gifts for a bride at a linen shower is an embroidered towel, and there are so many pretty ones that it is not hard to select a design to embroider. Both the plain and the figured huck is used, and sometimes the work is done in blue, red or pink, to match the color scheme of the room for which it is intended. Personally I prefer the white embroidery, as it seems to launder much better, and, of course, may be used in a room of any "color."

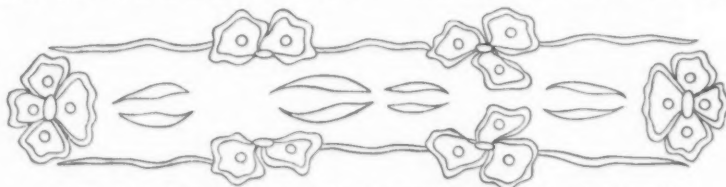
In design No. 377 is shown one of the prettiest of towel ends. This may be done either in eyelet or satin stitch, the scallop to be buttonholed. An embroid-



No. 373—BANDING DESIGN, suitable for beads, embroidery or braid. 3 inches wide. Three yards in pattern. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

ery of olden days whose revival has met with decided success is the cross-stitch, and one reason for its popularity is the ease with which quite an intricate pattern can be worked. The different dress materials now in vogue are splendidly adapted for this work. Two strands of cotton luster, which comes in all shades, is used for the work.

The Greek key design (No. 378) here



No. 374—BANDING DESIGN, suitable for embroidery or beads. 4 inches wide. Two yards in pattern. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

or filo floss should be used for working.

An oblong sofa pillow of Russian crash could be prettily decorated by using this banding across both ends. For such a purpose, mercerized cotton or silk floss would be suitable.

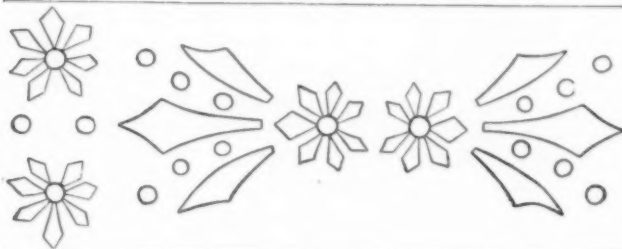
A charming design for banding to trim a dress is shown in Design No. 376. I saw a blue-and-white striped silk frock trimmed with this same banding worked

illustrated, is two and one-half inches wide, and could readily be used to trim a dress of white cotton marquisette. A suggestion that may help would include the choice of a dress with a square neck outline, opening on the side and having the kimono sleeve. Outline the square neck with this design, continue the trimming down the side opening, edge the sleeves and outline the belt. Any of the dainty colors now in vogue might be used.

Design No. 379 is a banding two and one-half inches wide. This would be an effective trimming made with any of the braids that are now so popular.



No. 375—BANDING DESIGN, suitable for beads and embroidery. 3 1/2 inches wide. Two yards in pattern. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 376—BANDING DESIGN, suitable for beads or embroidery. 4½ inches wide. Two yards in pattern. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

Another artistic design for braiding is shown in No. 380. This could be worked on a fine mesh net in harmonizing shades of embroidery silk. I have already given directions for the developing of designs on net in the March issue of McCall's MAGAZINE.

Soutache, rattail and the newer pigtail braids are all very popular this season. A flat braid such as soutache may be sewed on in two ways. It may be sewed through the center or caught to the material along one edge; this makes the braid stand up and is far more effective than sewing it flat. This pattern could also be developed very successfully if worked in the more recent chain-stitch outline. Two features of this stitch are especially worth considering; it is very simple to make and can be accomplished with great rapidity; hence, perhaps, some of you will favor this style of needlework, and in case you should not know exactly how to work this stitch I will describe it. It is used as an outline stitch and is worked toward you. When finished it gives the same appearance as the stitch made with a chain-stitch machine. After fastening your thread underneath at the point where you wish to commence, take up a straight stitch, throw the thread under the needle and pull through. This makes the loop of chain.

Take up another straight stitch (always putting needle into the material as near as possible to the place where the thread comes out), throw the thread under the needle and pull through again. The stitches, to be effective, must be about a quarter of an inch in length, and should be worked with quite heavy rope silk on silk or wool, and with floss on cotton materials. This stitch looks well whether worked in the same color as the material or a contrasting one; but it is particularly effective in the popular combination of black on a white ground. While I have

be proud of, inasmuch as a little hand embroidery not only embellishes but gives tone and distinction to the simplest frock—which no amount of shop-made trimmings will do in quite the same way. One should, however, beware of too elaborate decorations, and for this reason I have endeavored to choose only those designs which appealed to me for their simplicity, neatness and general adaptability. If there is anything I have failed to make clear to you do not hesitate to write me about it. I am always glad to help you in any way I can. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your inquiry and I will answer immediately.

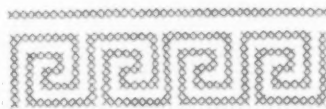
A self-transferable pattern of any of the McCall Kaumagraph designs may be purchased at any McCall pattern agency for ten cents, or by mail from The McCall Company, New York City.

THE middy blouse for all ages and sizes of the feminine sex is still in high favor, and probably will continue in vogue during the fall months—a condition which is mainly due to the fact that it is the very essence of garment comfort. These blouses are just the thing to wear for golfing; and for the girl attending school or college they are considered an indispensable addition to the wardrobe.

Fashioned of galatea, linen, heavy twill, serge or any of the materials used for outing purposes they are sometimes trimmed with contrasting colors, such as blue-and-red on white, or white-and-red on blue. While the emblems that decorate these waists may be purchased at any department store in almost every device, the girl or woman who enjoys needlework can very easily embroider them by hand in simple satin stitch, padding the design and working it in a contrasting color of thread or silk, such as red or blue on a white blouse, red or white on a blue one.



No. 377—BORDER AND SCALLOP EDGE for towels, bureau scarfs, pillow cases, etc. Suitable for eyelet work or satin stitch. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 378—CROSS-STITCH BANDING DESIGN. 2½ inches wide. Three yards in pattern. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 379—BANDING DESIGN, suitable for braiding or embroidery. 2½ inches wide. Three yards in pattern. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 380—BANDING DESIGN, suitable for braiding or embroidery. 2½ inches wide. Three yards in pattern. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

suggested various uses for the designs given this month, they are by no means limited to these few possibilities. Individual taste and ingenuity will, no doubt, suggest to you many novel and attractive ways of trimming frocks and house linens with them.

The woman who is clever with her needle has, indeed, much to



## Revillon Frères Furs

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Revillon Furs are made by the largest and oldest fur house in the world, with establishments in Paris, London, Leipzig, New York and other large cities; also 125 Trading Posts for the collection of raw furs in every country where furs are produced. The best dealers in the country keep Revillon Furs.

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# How to



have a  
spotless  
sanitary  
**Sink**  
without a lot  
of scrubbing



Use  
**Old Dutch Cleanser**

Large sifter-can—10c

## Fancy Work Department

Novel Designs that Will Appeal to Every Woman

**M**ANY glances of envy as well as of admiration are directed toward the girl or woman whose appearance is always attractive and suggestive of distinction.

"Mildred has not half as many clothes as I," complained one girl, whose chief aim in life was spending a snug little allowance, "and yet she always looks smart, while I—!" She spread out her hands eloquently.

"I wonder how she manages to dress so well," speculated her friend Grace, who was a business girl with a small salary, "she really hasn't any more money than I."

As a matter of fact, the Mildred referred to was a stenographer with an average salary, who relied as much—if not more—upon her ingenuity with a needle and her originality of ideas, as upon her knowledge of economics, to produce that "different" appearance.

No part of the feminine costume contributes more to a well-dressed effect than dainty neckwear, and there is really no reason why every girl should not have a generous supply of collars and jabots—those little accessories which are so indispensable nowadays. True, the tempting bits of neckwear offered in the shops are often priced far above the means of the average girl, but with the expenditure of a little time and patience one can fashion for oneself a collar or jabot that is quite as pretty and infinitely less expensive.

All of the smart little collars shown here are simple enough to be easily made, and each is so entirely unlike the others, that the possession of the three would insure one against lack of variety. Although designed primarily for wearing with waists and dresses, any one of these collars may quite as appropriately be used to adorn the tailored suit. No. 10074 requires no additional ornament save the

fancy pin or brooch needed to fasten it, since the tab extensions in front afford a smart jabot effect.

One of the pretty double collars that are now so fashionable is illustrated in No. 10073. This design is a very becoming one, and sets off a youthful face especially well, although it is adaptable to all types. It is not at all troublesome to make.

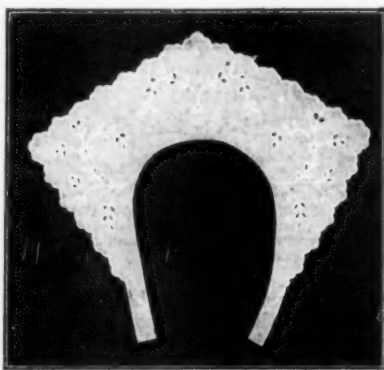
Eyelet embroidery is very much in demand this season, and the dainty design and quaint shaping of No. 10072 will infallibly attract the girl who realizes the importance of an effective collar, and is industrious enough to wish to embroider one.

The group of charming jabots pictured on this page will appeal particularly to the wearer of Dutch collars, although entirely suitable for combination with any style of col-

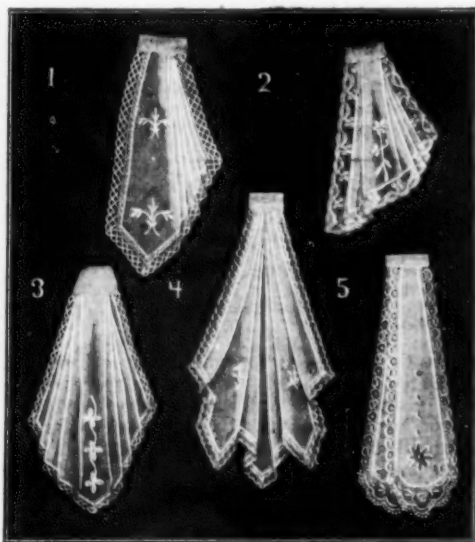
lar. Either of these dainty bits of laced, embroidered lawn will serve to add a picturesque finish to an otherwise plain costume. The woman who has never attempted work of this kind will be agreeably surprised to discover how simple a matter it is to make these little accessories—and not less so to find that she possesses a skill hitherto undreamed of. Of course, the first successful attempt will be followed by many others, for there is nothing

so enthralling as work of this kind—and one can never have too many jabots. The embroidery of the designs illustrated may be worked either in white or colored silk. Just now, there is a pronounced fad for colored embroideries, coral, lavender and blue being particularly favored.

Every day is somebody's birthday—and if the "somebody" happen to be a woman, she can receive no more acceptable gift than a pretty handkerchief—perhaps a bit more elaborate than she would think of buying for herself. The exquisite lace handkerchief shown here in No. 10070 would make a charming gift—and will be doubly appre-



No. 10072—MISSES' SAILOR COLLAR for French and eyelet embroidery. Pattern stamped on pure imported linen, price, 25 cents. We pay postage.



No. 10081—DAINTY JABOTS for embroidery. Pattern stamped on handkerchief linen, price, 15 cents each. Pattern stamped and lace edge, price, 20 cents each. When ordering, be sure to specify which number you desire. We pay postage.

ciated by the recipient if it be the giver's own handiwork. This type of lace, decidedly handsome, is not at all difficult to make, and when made is so effective that it more than compensates one for the time and care given to it.

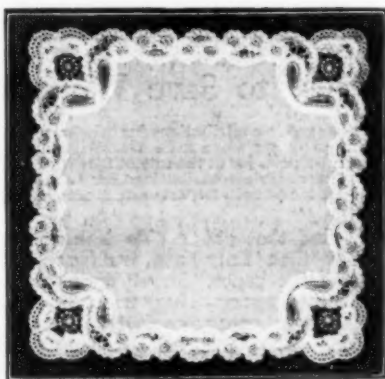
Instead of simply being a sort of pastime, hand-made fancy work is gradually becoming recognized as of more importance. The sensible woman values time as much as money, and is beginning to realize that time spent in making a collar or jabot is a material saving, when one considers the fancy prices asked for similar items in the smart shops.

Until one experiences for oneself the economy and the pleasure of making, one will still incline to the belief that it is cheaper and easier to buy these little accessories ready made. No doubt it is easier, but no one can argue the matter of cost.

A new idea in fancy work, which is rapidly gaining favor, is that of hand-painted covers and centerpieces. No matter how attractive the lace or embroidery work, there is always a steady demand for anything which claims originality. Illustrated on this page is a centerpiece, No. 10685, which shows a very beautiful example of this work. Even the finishing edge is unusual and cannot fail to attract attention.

The flowers and leaves are painted in natural colors and are to be outlined in embroidery thread of the same shade. The buttonhole edging is to be worked in white.

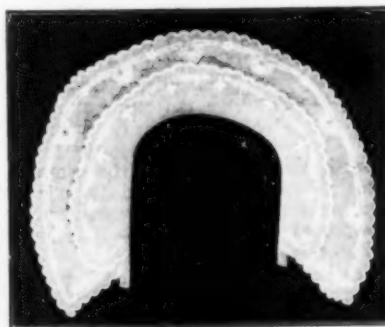
These centerpieces are particularly desirable for tables, on which are set jardinières or other receptacles containing flowers or ferns. The centerpiece shown on this page will be a distinct acquisition, and since it may be obtained on unusually advantageous terms, few of our readers will be able to resist its allurements.



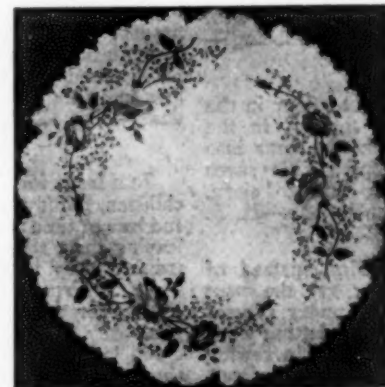
No. 10070—LACE HANDKERCHIEF, size 13x13 inches, made with Princess lace braid. Pattern stamped on cambric, price 10 cents. Pattern and material for working, including handkerchief linen for center, price 75 cents, or given free for 3 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.



No. 10074—JABOT AND COLLAR combined, to be worked in French and eyelet embroidery with lace edging. Pattern stamped on French linen lawn, price 20 cents. Pattern and lace, price 30 cents. We pay postage.



No. 10073—DOUBLE DUTCH COLLAR to be developed in outline stitch and French embroidery. Pattern stamped on French linen lawn, price 25 cents. We pay postage.



No. 10685—HAND-PAINTED LINEN CENTER-PIECE. This beautiful design hand-painted on a piece of pure linen, either white or cream, 27x27 inches, price 50 cents, or given free for 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.

For luncheons, many smart women have adopted the plan of not using a tablecloth, but, instead, one large centerpiece and a number of small doilies. A large cut glass bowl filled with flowers or a silver fern dish is arranged in the center of the table. A doily is placed under each plate, smaller ones being used for setting under the olive or celery dishes. If candles are used, as they sometimes are, even at luncheons, the candle shades are cleverly embroidered on linen to match the rest of the decorations.

When not in use the highly-polished dining table is usually adorned with a dainty center cover which is far more attractive to the sight than the bare table or—what is worse—the ugly colored covers that were once so generally in use.

Good housekeepers are always anxious to have their homes as attractive from without as from within. A broad window ledge is an excellent aid for the display of a large brazen or pottery jardinière, which may be kept filled with palms or ferns. Should the broad ledge be missing, a table can be placed in front of the window, and will answer the purpose equally well. A bay window really needs some such addition—and, of course, the embroidered centerpiece is an indispensable addition to the table.

#### 48-Page Fancy Work Catalogue

This attractive Fancy Work book will now be sent prepaid for only 5 cents to readers of McCall's Magazine. This splendid catalogue contains over 500 of the latest designs for shirt waists, centerpieces, pillow tops, bureau scarfs, etc. It also contains the most complete line of Stencil Designs ever published. Really worth 25 cents. Be sure to send 5 cts. for a copy.



## Start Them To School Right

After the vacation rest, school children should quickly settle down to the task of learning.

### Do your part!

Parental responsibility does not end by sending them to school. The child must be equipped with mind and body at their best.

And here the right food plays its part.

Growing children need energy; the right kind and lots of it. And energy comes from well-nourished nerves and brain.

## Grape-Nuts

—a food made from the field grains, contains Phosphate of Potash (grown in the grains) which directly acts with other food to build brain and nerves.

Statistics prove that much of the "backwardness" of some children is due to faulty nourishment.

A morning dish of Grape-Nuts and cream is good alike for the bright scholar and the backward pupil. The latter needs the nutrition; the former will progress in sounder physical health because of it.

### "There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Company, Limited,  
Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Limited,  
Windsor, Ontario, Canada.





## —Stuck—

**T**HIS kindly husband is struggling with an old-fashioned fruit jar—twist, turn, grip hard and tug again. First, between his knees, then with the jar on the table and his foot braced against the kitchen range. Not a budge! Now he's having his last try, after dipping the cap in boiling water. But it *won't* come off. It's *stuck*.

Had this experience—with guests waiting in the living-room and *you* all worked up to the highest pitch of nervousness? Maybe it was your treasured last jar of fine brandied peaches, saved for a special occasion. The struggles you've had with ordinary fruit jars won't happen—



**can't happen with  
this year's  
fruit  
in the  
all-glass  
ATLAS  
E-Z Seal**

jar—and what's more, you won't have any spoiled preserves next winter. The all-glass cover of an Atlas E-Z Seal Jar fastens down air-tight with only a slight finger pressure. It unfastens just as easily. It can be opened any time you like and as quickly as thinking.

Here's another point about the Atlas E-Z Seal. It's the wide, generous mouth—big enough for *whole* fruit, green corn, asparagus uncut, tomatoes, string beans, peas, lima beans—all vegetables can be kept right—and with all their natural fresh flavor.

By all means use Atlas E-Z Seal Jars. Sold by good grocers. Ask yours.

*Send for our book of famous preserving recipes. No trouble to mail it—and no charge.*

**Hazel Atlas Glass Co.**  
Wheeling, W. Va.

## How to Save Work

We ask our readers to send in contributions for this department. Almost every woman has an easy way of doing some little task pertaining to the household. Short contributions will be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each, longer ones at one-half cent a word. Unavailable contributions for this department cannot be returned. Address, Editor Household Department, McCall's Magazine, New York.

For cleaning windows I find that old newspapers are much better than linty cloths. Crumple and moisten the paper, and go over the surface with this, removing all spots and dust. Then with paper polish until bright.—F. E. B.

This is an easy and quick way of dropping oil when making mayonnaise dressing. Cut a small groove in each side of your cork in your olive oil bottle. The air will enter the groove at the top and force the oil out of the lower hole in slow, even drops. Lay the bottle on the table with the cork end projecting well over the edge. You can sit down and do your beating, and the oil will come out just right.—E. B.

I have found that by making a little soapsuds in the water into which cold starch is to be added for starching shirt-waist collars, or the boys' collars, they will iron much more easily and look much nicer than otherwise. Try this and you will have no trouble hereafter with the iron sticking to the collars.

Little boys' stockings when worn out make good knee pads by cutting them off just below the knee, where they are worn, and again just above the foot. This part is usually without a hole when the rest of the stocking is worn out, and by drawing them up over their stockings over the knee form an excellent knee pad and one that stays in place easily and does not show much over a black stocking.—Mrs. M. T. P.

Here is an idea I learned while visiting my mother-in-law. Instead of throwing away her scraps of toilet soaps, she punctured holes in the bottom of a small can, throwing her scraps into this. When she wanted suds for her dishes she simply poured hot water over the scraps and shook the can, making all the nice suds needed.—E. Y. M.

When grease is dropped on kitchen floors scatter a little soda on the spot, and then pour boiling water on it. The spot will be removed with almost no rubbing.—L. H. E.

I always put a quantity of flour in the bread pan and "set the sponge" in the middle of this. Then mix the flour into the bread in the morning. This saves having a sticky, doughy pan to clean, which is a very disagreeable task.—M. R.

When sewing on machine, instead of cutting thread each time, get the next seam ready to sew, place under presser foot, and keep on in that way, letting work drop back of machine, just as in sewing carpets rags. After all seams are sewed, remove from machine and clip threads between each piece. It is quite a saving of time and thread.—M. G. C.

To iron cold starched pieces without any trouble: Take required amount of starch dissolved in cold water. Add boiling water to make starch warm (not cooked). Then dip the parts to be starched into it. Fold and let remain overnight. This will prevent the clothes from sticking or starch streaking.—L. H. E.

If the silverware is discolored and there is no time for a regular cleaning, put it into the dishpan and cover with boiling water in which there has been dissolved one tablespoonful of borax, one tablespoonful of ammonia and enough good soap to make a strong suds; let stand in this for several hours, or as long as you can, and then wipe with a soft cloth or chamois skin, rubbing hard to polish. There is nothing in this that is at all injurious to the finest silverware.—F. W. M.

Place clothespins in small grape basket with wire attached to handle. On wash days hook wire over clothesline, and push in front of clothes as you pin them on the line. You will find this a great improvement in many ways over the clothespin bag.—G. L. S.

For cleaning windows on the outside there is nothing better than a brush with a rubber strip fashioned on to the edge of the back. Wash with the brush, then turn over and wipe with the rubber. It is quicker than the old way and much easier as one can attach a handle to the brush and save climbing up on to a step ladder; as one can reach all the lower windows from the ground. The brush can be purchased from most any hardware dealer for a mere trifle, considering the work it saves.—R. A. P.

It is easier to wash overalls, pieces of carpet and other heavy articles in the tub than in the machine. Dip them into the water and get them wet all over, then lay on the board, rub soap wherever it is needed; then scrub with a good scrub-brush. Very little scrubbing will be needed. If badly soiled or very dusty, take through the second suds. Wrinse and hang to dry, and you will be surprised to see how clean they are, and how easily it was done.—Mrs. G. T., Arthur, Ill.

In a large family where there are many children, I find that a great deal of worry and loss of time is caused from the children leaving their soiled clothes in drawers or trunks. Any housekeeper loses time going from room to room gathering the clothes for wash on Monday morning. A good way to prevent this is to give each child, large or small, a clothes-bag. Let them put their things in these during the week and on Monday there is nothing to do but get the bags together.—Miss R. P., Smith's Station, Ala.



## PERSONALITIES

Miniature Studies of Interesting People

(Continued from page 22)

society is the wife of General Frederick D. Grant, Commandant of the Army in the East, and son of the great general who carried the war of '61 to a successful issue and afterward was elected President of his grateful country.

Before her marriage, which took place in 1874, Mrs. Grant was Miss Ida M. Honoré, of Chicago—one of the daughters of a family well known in the Middle West for its wealth and culture. Mrs. Potter Palmer, who has long been a power in American society in Paris, was another daughter, and it was largely through her "fairy godmother" instrumentality that her lovely niece, Julia Dent Grant, became the bride of the Prince Cantacuzene, of Russia—for it is whispered that both General and Mrs. Grant would have preferred to give their daughter to an American. However, the marriage—which was a real love match—has turned out very happily, and Mrs. Grant is never so content as when entertaining, in the Commandant's quarters at Governor's Island, in New York Harbor, the two sturdy little princes who call her "grandmamma."

Mrs. THOMAS P. GORE, wife of the blind Senator from Oklahoma, was Miss Nina Kay, of Palestine, Texas, before her



MRS. THOMAS P. GORE AND HER YOUNGEST CHILD, THOMAS KAY GORE

marriage—and is still a true daughter of the South. The photograph portrays her with the youngest of her three children, Thomas Kay Gore, and affords a touching, impression of the sweet womanliness of her character. Mrs. Gore has domestic tastes, but possesses the keen insight and rare discrimination that count for so much in the wife of a public man. To her husband, who is extremely proud of her, she is a helpmate in every sense of the word.



ANDREW CARNEGIE IN A HAPPY MOOD

Senator Gore, who has been blind from boyhood, is himself a remarkable personality, having overcome, in his rise to political success, obstacles that to most men would have been insurmountable.

ANDREW CARNEGIE easily ranks first among the great captains of industry. A sturdy but genial personage is the Laird of Skibo, who, although still American by adoption, remains so loyal to the land of his birth that he spends a part of every year at the Scottish castle to which his wealth has given him the key.

A striking example, indeed, of what tireless industry and indomitable courage can accomplish is this remarkable man. Emigrating to America with his parents when he was ten years old, he spent but few years in school; for he was still in his boyhood when he started to work as an engine-tender in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Later he became a telegraph messenger, then an operator—and so upward, step by step, until he was made superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the railroad. How, afterward, he came to be the controlling factor in the entire iron and steel industries of America is a story in itself.

Mr. Carnegie has made good use of his vast wealth, for he has given \$40,000,000 to the establishment of free libraries alone. Education may be said to be his favorite hobby, for he knows—perhaps better than most—how efficient an aid it is to success.

One of the noblest examples of his generosity, however, was the foundation of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission in 1904, when he set aside five million dollars from his great fortune "for the purpose of recognizing in a suitable manner heroic efforts to save human life." His own words concerning this benefaction are characteristic of the man's simple directness of thought and speech:

"I do not expect to stimulate or create heroism by this fund, knowing well that heroic action is impulsive; but I do believe that, if the hero is injured in his bold attempt to serve or save his fellows, he and those dependent upon him should not suffer pecuniarily thereby."

# Parowax

(pure refined paraffine.)

## Seal your preserves with Parowax. It keeps the air all out, the flavor all in.

After your jelly has cooled in the glass—pour on a little melted Parowax. No papers—no tin tops—no bother.

For screw top jars—dip the covers in the Parowax after closing.

No spoiling from mold or air if you use Parowax.

Get a box of Parowax from your grocer today. It costs *very* little.

Send to 56 New Street, New York, for free book of receipts No. 13 and printed labels for a hundred jars of preserves.

**Standard Oil Company**  
(Incorporated)





## Wealthy Women of Fashion Use Diamond Dyes—Why?

Certainly it isn't economy that prompts the use of Diamond Dyes in the homes of the wealthy—yet here they're as commonly used as in the most modest households, and for largely the same reason, viz.:

Aside from the saving they represent, Diamond Dyes make possible constant freshness and beauty of coloring—in the wardrobe as well as in the furnishings of the home.

With Diamond Dyes, the most expensive gown can be as easily and as profitably recolored as the simplest summer dress. And similarly can the most elaborate, or the most inexpensive, hangings and draperies be virtually made new again.

### A Clever Washington Woman Writes:

"Diamond Dyes are certainly good friends of mine. It would be impossible to tell how many times I have used them, and I have never had a failure. Everything from dyed laces to match a dress, to sweaters and stockings, has been done by Diamond Dyes, and with perfect satisfaction. I surely do depend a great deal upon them, and do not hesitate to try them on the most expensive materials, as I know if I follow the directions, they will always come out right. Mrs. C. A. N., 118 Bryant St., N. W. Washington, D. C."

## DIAMOND DYES

There are two kinds of Diamond Dyes—one for Wool or Silk, the other for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods. Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk now come in *Blue* envelopes. And, as heretofore, those for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods are in *White* envelopes.

### Here's the Truth About Dyes for Home Use

Our experience of over thirty years has proven that **no one dye** will successfully color every fabric.

There are two classes of fabrics—*animal fibre fabrics* and *vegetable fibre fabrics*:

**Wool and Silk** are animal fibre fabrics. **Cotton and Linen** are vegetable fibre fabrics. "**Union**" or "**Mixed**" goods are 60% to 80% Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

Vegetable fibres require one class of dye and animal fibres another and radically different class of dye. As proof—we call attention to the fact that manufacturers of woollen goods use one class of dye, while manufacturers of cotton goods use an entirely different class of dye.

For these reasons we manufacture *one class* of Diamond Dyes for coloring Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods, and *another class* of Diamond Dyes for coloring Wool or Silk, so that you may obtain the *very best* results on **EVERY** fabric.

**REMEMBER:** To get the *best possible results* in coloring Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods, use the **Diamond Dyes** manufactured *especially* for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods.

**AND REMEMBER:** To get the *best possible results* in coloring Wool or Silk, use the **Diamond Dyes** manufactured *especially* for Wool or Silk.

Diamond Dyes are sold at the uniform price of 10 cents per package

### VALUABLE BOOKS AND SAMPLES FREE

Send us your dealer's name and address—tell us whether or not he sells Diamond Dyes. We will then send you that famous book of helps, the *Diamond Dye Annual*, a copy of the *Direction Book*, and 30 samples of dyed Cloth—Free.

**WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Burlington, Vt.**



## Training Our Children

We ask our readers to send in contributions for this department. Any mother's, father's, near relative's or teacher's experience in the training of a child may help some woman to solve a problem that is troubling her about her own child. Contributions accepted will be paid for at one-half cent a word. They must not be over five hundred words in length. Unavailable contributions for this department cannot be returned. Address, Editor Children's Dept., McCall's Magazine, N. Y. City.



### LEARNING THE VALUE OF THINGS WHILE YOUNG

A YOUNG mother brought her two children to spend an afternoon with a neighbor, whose little ones were about the same age as her own—three and five years, respectively. The day was cold, so the children played indoors. The visiting children wandered about in wonder at the to them wonderful objects about the room—the vases, silver chafing-dish on buffet, jardinières full of blooming plants, as well as the bare polished dining table. At home none of these things were visible. As they handled them (smearing and soiling them, of course), their mother admonished them every few moments to be careful, explaining to her hostess that she always put such things high out of Jennie's and James' reach, and as for a bare polished table, she did not expect to buy one till the children were grown and had learned to take care of nice things. Growing plants, too, were not possible in her home, for the children would pull them up and destroy them. When the hostess returned the visit, she was not surprised to find a bare and ugly home, devoid of ornament, although the owners of it were even more able than she to possess luxuries. The floors were littered with the remains of what few magazines had been left on the stand, and when the mother offered her caller a chair, it was with the words "I hope it is safe to sit upon—James had a new toy, a little saw, and he has persisted in sawing in two all the chair rounds."

As the caller went away, she wondered if it wasn't wiser to have as nice things in the home as one could afford during the children's babyhood, teaching them the value of a comfortable home, and that they must do their part toward keeping those things nice, for the enjoyment of themselves as well as others. The other mother was spoiling much pleasure for herself, her husband and the friends she might have drawn about her by waiting till the children were grown to teach them to appreciate the good things of life!—Mrs. C. L. R., Silvam Springs, Ark.

### KINDNESS TO DUMB CREATURES

I have many times been pained at the thoughtless and cruel way in which children handle and play with dumb creatures. Among the tiny tots I believe this is due almost entirely to their lack of understanding, so when our small boy was about seven months old and began to notice his playthings, we got him a rubber doll and a small furry cat. He was very fond of them, and every time that I gave them to him I picked them up very carefully and said: "Nice kitty, baby be careful. Pretty doggie," etc. In fact, I always treated the animals as if they were alive. It did not

take many weeks for him to understand that mother never handled the animals as she did the other playthings; and to know by the look in her face that she was sorry when he was careless; to understand that when he seemed to wilfully transgress this unwritten law the animals were put away until another time. I have never once allowed myself to be in too great a hurry or too busy to keep up this course; and it has taken much patience and perseverance, for our son is a boisterous, hearty fellow, who seems to take a special delight in throwing things about and making just as much noise as his well-developed lungs will allow. But he is nearly eighteen months old now and has come in contact several times with live animals. That he has never once forgotten and been rough, but cuddles a small kitten as gently as I could, makes me feel more than repaid for my trouble. He invariably says, when thus fondling his kitten, "Baby nice?" Is it any wonder that his mother has a small triumphant thrill at the success of her experiment, and passes her experience on, hoping that some other mother who wants her small boy or daughter to be the best of friends with dumb animals may profit by her methods.—Mrs. M. R. R., Gainesville, Ga.

### TEACHING HEALTH HABITS AND SELF-CONTROL

Health habits and self-control—two of the greatest forces in character-building—should be among the first lessons taught a child. Habits are readily acquired in childhood, which usually cling throughout life.

A child forms health habits, unconsciously, if the mother sets the example; for all children are quick to imitate their elders. She may have to impress upon them the importance of limiting the amount of food they consume to the actual needs of their body; most children are given to overeating.

It is essential that the mother understand scientific dieting, the amount of study, play and exercise conducive to the best results; the importance of pure air, water and proper clothing.

If the child is properly trained physically, it is, as a rule, easily trained mentally. A vigorous child has a stronger mind than a peevish weakling. The physical reacts on the mental, and the mental on the physical. In order that the child be well balanced, it is necessary to proportionately train the mind and body.

A child can be taught self-control in the matter of diet, in governing its temper, and in many little details that will materially strengthen its will-power. The mother who loses her temper, scolds and frets cannot hope to have much influence over her children, for they quickly see the inconsistency.



Every mother should study the effect of health habits and self-control. Let her set the pace and insist that the child—early in life—follow her teachings. The time-worn adage, "As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined," still holds good.—Mrs. J. W., Byers, Texas.

#### HOW TO CONTROL FITS OF ANGER

Many children are given to fits of temper or exhibitions of extreme anger. In many cases these are due to some physical trouble with the child, which should always be sought for, and if possible removed. I have known children who, when denied something very much desired, would throw themselves upon the floor and kick and scream with might and main, even sometimes to the extent of doing themselves or others near at hand bodily injury. And of all the many remedies tried for this error I have found none so efficacious as the utter ignoring of the fit by all the family. Let the child kick and scream. If it finds no one seems to care at all, that it does not even receive a reproach or any kind, it soon becomes ashamed. A very few results of this kind will break up the worst fits of temper ever known. Try it.—Mrs. C. W. T., Texarkana, Ark.

#### CHILDREN'S NAPS

In the life of nearly every child there comes a time when the daily nap is nearly outgrown, but when the child still needs it a little longer. Then the mother's ingenuity must come into play. One of the keepsakes of my little girl's babyhood is a card about the size of a post card, arranged to be hung upon the wall by a gay ribbon. At the top is written, "Eleanor's Good Naps," and all over the card, in the queerest sort of constellations, are pasted tiny gilt stars. Each star represents one of Eleanor's "good naps," and the pleasure of pasting it on when she awoke induced the active little maiden to keep still long enough to drop off to sleep. These cards were used all one winter, when without some such device the child would probably have left behind the blessed habit of a daily nap.—Mrs. M. W. D., Agawam, Mass.

#### SHOWING INTEREST IN THE CHILDREN

Children sometimes get an idea that their mother does not take an interest in them because she is too busy always to be ready to enter into their joys and sorrows, which are as vital to them as our larger ones are to us.

Sometimes this feeling is the entering wedge of estrangement between a child and its mother, of which she is conscious only when it becomes apparent in later life.

Even a baby knows when mother is too busy to pay attention to him, and he feels hurt and surprised while not understanding the cause of her seeming indifference.

If a mother is always too busy to answer questions, to join in play at times, to read or to tell stories, or to take an interest in the children's affairs, she cannot blame them if, after a while, they seek companionship and sympathy elsewhere.

So, no matter how busy a mother is, she should never neglect to make the children feel that she has their real interest at heart. She can do it even amidst the most pressing duties, and the children will understand that, although "mother is busy," she is always ready to take an interest in their affairs, to answer their questions and to sympathize with them.

The mother who treats her children in this way will never be obliged to complain afterward of a lack of confidence on their part, or that they do not appreciate all she has done for them.—Mrs. A. G. M. N., Philadelphia, Pa.

#### TO MAKE USEFUL CITIZENS

Train the children for simplicity of living, and you are training them to enjoy the best form of liberty known.

This means the avoidance of overloading them with luxuries and toys and amusement, the avoidance of creating for them artificial wants or needs.

Let them know something of labor as well as leisure, of lack as well as luxury. So shall you make them normal and original beings, independent, dependable, an honor and valuable heritage to society in being of use to both themselves and others. All others are but parasites sapping the body politic.

Instead of mere automatons, copyists, we need beings taught to think and feel for themselves, which is a "far cry" from the lassitude and weakness lingering in the lap of luxury—a great menace to the children, especially of the well-to-do.

Modesty and simplicity are great virtues, capable of evolving the healthiest sort of society. Let us court them.—A. P. R., Naples, Maine.

#### THE PRIDE OF THE CHILD

Parents so often forget the humiliation of pride and the foundation for a bad disposition in their children when they use harsh methods for correcting them, for does not the child inherit the same pride and ambition of the parents? And we should hesitate and think before hasty words pass our lips, that as yet the child's mind is in an incapable state of control, and it is for us to control our own indignation when we are vexed at the seemingly unreasonable actions of a child, and instead of harshly correcting it—or as we often hear used instead, the word "conquer"—we should patiently explain and show it wherein it is wrong. Explain the effects of wrong-doing, also the effects of the right, and if a child is begun with in time ("and "in time" means I think at its birth) it will soon develop a judgment and knowledge of what you are trying to teach it, and will thoroughly understand. And by so doing we are laying the foundation for a thoughtful and fertile mind in our children.—M. J. P., Newburg, W. Va.

She went a-fishing one fine day.

She said: " 'Tis slow, I vow;

I never get a chance to say,

'The line is busy now!'

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

"Is Mr. B'iggins at home on horseback?"

"I should think so," replied Miss Cayenne. "He seems equally uncomfortable in either place."—Searchlight Philosophy.

#### \$5.00 FOR EVERY BOY AND GIRL

Boys and girls! How would you like to have five great big dollars that it is your privilege to spend just as you please? It would be great, wouldn't it? If you want to buy many things you have been longing for, write at once for our extraordinary offer of \$5.00 for a few hours' easy work. THE McCALL COMPANY, Junior Department, New York City.

### Silver for Service and Beauty

No article of household use becomes so intimately a part of the daily life as the family silver. However rare the china or beautiful the linen, it is the silver that adds most to the attractiveness of the table. It should combine durability with grace and beauty.

When making selection of silverware, always be sure that you are securing ware that will give lasting satisfaction. Before you purchase look for the trade mark

## 1847 ROGERS BROS. X S TRIPLE

Our standard silver plate has been famous for more than three-score years.

This is the highest grade of triple plate and the hardest.

Our process of burnishing closes the pores of the metal, and the silver is worked into a firm, hard surface that has given 1847 ROGERS BROS. silverware the well-earned title of

"Silver Plate that Wears"

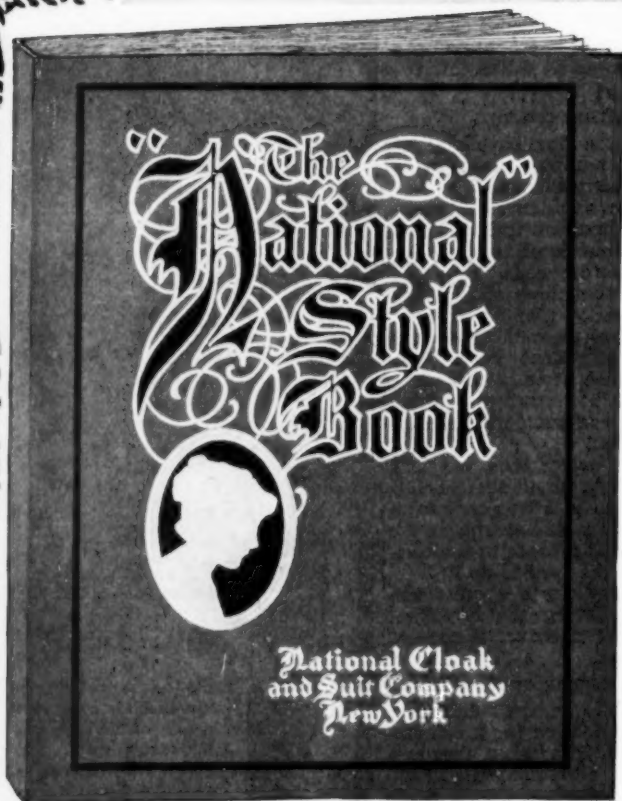
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**MERIDEN, CONN.**

NEW YORK  
SAN FRANCISCO

CHICAGO  
HAMILTON, CANADA





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## Fashions Make a Change of Eighty Years

Styles step backward Eighty Years—backward in the tendency of detail—forward in beauty and gracefulness.

"Were the Fashion creators of the Period of 1830 cleverer then, than ours?" No, Madam, but today we wisely draw from the beauty of all times. Eighty years ago nothing was known of designing, of tailoring as it has been perfected by the "NATIONAL." The skilful fitting, the study of lines that give grace to the figure, perfect man-tailoring, as exemplified in "NATIONAL" Made-to-Measure Suits—these finer points, this making an art of the making of clothes, this is modern; this the "NATIONAL'S" chief work.

We adapt and improve the ruffles and fichu effects of 1830; and also the present fashions continue the lines and styles of Louis XVI and the Empire Period; but all is made new with improvements.

Suits and dresses in straight lines, smooth fitting, even in clinging effects, are shown, giving both grace and youthfulness to the wearer; skirts are new and beautifully trimmed; and dresses and waists and even petticoats are charmingly, softly veiled with chiffon.

But we are using valuable space in your magazine to tell you what we have all ready beautifully pictured for you and told you complete in your "NATIONAL" Style Book. So we will leave you now to cut out the coupon on the next page and return it—to see and read in your own "NATIONAL" Style Book the full story of the new Fall styles.

## Your New "NATIONAL" Style Book Is Now Ready

*These two whole pages in your copy of McCall's Magazine are given up to tell you of your Fall Style Book—to tell you to be sure to write for your free copy.*

The "NATIONAL" Fall Style Book is ready, is finished. All the beautiful new fashions have been gathered—all are now ready for your interest and delight. The book is ready—is waiting for you, in fact—waiting for you to return the coupon printed on the next page for your free copy.

"What question would you ask about the greatly changed Fall styles?" Your "NATIONAL" Style Book answers it. "What new suit would become me best?" It is pictured there for you. "What are the newest and prettiest waists? What are really the most becoming skirts? How can I economize, get the best Fall clothes for the least money?" Your answer is there. Every fashion problem from proper style to the greatest beauty and becomingness, from best fashions to greatest saving, finds its solution in the "NATIONAL" Style Book.

Your Style Book represents the selected best of the season's fashions. It shows you:

Waists, 98 cents to \$10  
Skirts, \$3.98 to \$15  
Dresses, \$10 to \$30  
Hats, \$2.98 to \$15  
Petticoats, 98 cents to \$6.98

Furs, \$2.25 to \$42.50  
Fur Coats, \$27.50 to \$79.50  
Ladies' Coats, \$10 to \$50  
Misses' Suits, \$10 to \$20  
Children's Coats, \$5 to \$10.98

## "NATIONAL" Tailored Suits Made to Measure \$15 to \$40

*Samples of Materials Sent Free*

Here is the "NATIONAL'S" work supreme. Twenty-three years as specialists in making perfect-fitting Tailor-made Suits to measure enables us to offer the work of the greatest designers, the most expert cutters and tailors, the best materials, at prices unmatched in America. Each of these Tailored Suits is actually cut and made to the customer's measure. Each Suit is seven times examined during its making, so that the finished garment is absolutely guaranteed to fit perfectly.

We have squarely and fairly earned your patronage, earned it by our ability to offer you better apparel, more stylish, more beautiful and more becoming garments, and to save you money. Therefore we take these two pages to tell you that we have reserved one Style Book for you. We print on the next page a coupon for your convenience in sending for your free copy. It will be a moment well rewarded that you spend in filling in and returning this coupon—but let that moment be now.

## The "NATIONAL" Policy

We prepay postage and express charges on all our goods to any part of the world. You may return, at our expense, any "NATIONAL" Garment not satisfactory to you, and we will refund your money.

Samples of materials used for "NATIONAL" Made-to-Measure Tailored Suits are sent gladly, but only when asked for; they are well worth asking for.

## NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.

206 West 24th Street,

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### Fur Facts

**How to Secure Reliable Furs**

It will be a pleasure to every prospective fur purchaser to see and read about the beautiful furs shown in the "NATIONAL" Style Book. And it will prove a pleasure as a matter of money-saving, of greater satisfaction; a pleasure as a matter of knowledge to learn about these famous "NATIONAL" furs and their prices. The coupon brings you your Style Book free.



### Why Not See the New Waists?

One Style Book is yours—will be sent you free if you write us or return the coupon, so you may as well see for yourself the season's new waists and make comparisons before you buy. Your Style Book will show you every new style waist of linen and silk and chiffon and all the new fabrics and all at "NATIONAL" prices.



### Coat Styles Are Greatly Changed

Coats are new—entirely new. And they are as different from the coats we have known as Fashion could make them. Comfort, service and beauty have been combined, making a coat that rivals a man's overcoat in its utility. But they are cut on the most graceful lines and are very, very becoming.

Your "NATIONAL" Style Book will be very interesting for the new coats alone.





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## Four of the Season's New Styles

Your complete "NATIONAL" Style Book shows you all new styles at "NATIONAL" Prices. One copy has been reserved for you, waiting for you to return the coupon printed below.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,

206 West 24th Street, New York City

### Everything for Misses and Girls and Boys



Special care, special designers and experience have made each of these three departments of the "NATIONAL" famous. The styles shown are the newest, the prices are the lowest and the satisfactoriness of every garment is guaranteed. To win the youth of America to the "NATIONAL" is the purpose of our becoming specialists in Misses' and Children's apparel.

### What are the New Skirts?

Do you know every new skirt style? Have you seen every new skirt fashion? It will interest you then to first study the complete showing of new "NATIONAL" skirts, embodying every new style feature, every new fabric, and at prices lower than equal quality can possibly be offered elsewhere. No one in the world can equal "NATIONAL" skirts.



This "McCall" Coupon entitles You to One Copy of the "NATIONAL" Fall Style Book

One copy of the "NATIONAL" Style Book is being held here for you, and will be sent you free by return mail if you will return this coupon to us.

This Beautiful Complete Style Book is YOUR PROPERTY—belongs to YOU—is here reserved for you, only waiting for you to return this coupon today.

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**There is Beauty  
in Every Jar**

**V**acation Days  
are Milkweed  
Cream days—boat-  
ing, golf, tennis, the Wind  
and Sun, all are a severe  
strain on the fragile delicacy  
of a Woman's face.

### Milkweed Cream

should be smoothed on the face lightly  
with the finger tips once or twice a day.  
Its purpose is to cleanse, whiten, soften and  
purify the skin, while the nature of the cream  
is such as to revive in the face of a woman  
something of the pinkness and softness and  
bloom that was hers when a little child.

Used daily, Milkweed Cream will keep  
away freckles, relieve the discomfort of  
sunburn, counteract the effect of hard  
water, and add a velvety softness to a  
healthy summer tan.

Milkweed Cream is the favorite of fa-  
mous Beauties of the stage. Adele Ritchie  
calls it "a peerless preparation." Elsie  
Fay says it is an "absolutely perfect  
Cream." Sarah Bernhardt says "I take  
with me to France a large quantity."

We shall be glad to send a  
sample free. Simply write us.

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Frederick F. Ingram Co., 42 Tenth St., Detroit



## Odds and Ends of Fancy Work

By MRS. OLIVER BELL BUNCE

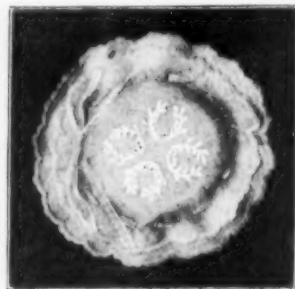
### A PRACTICAL TWINE-HOLDER

THE twine-holder that keeps the con-  
venient string always in order and in readi-  
ness for use is a real  
boon. This one is re-  
movable and can easily  
be laundered and kept  
clean, while it is a sim-  
ple matter to renew the  
ball. In this instance the  
material is a pretty  
figured cretonne, finished  
with washable ribbon,  
but holders of the same  
kind can be made of silk  
or of any material in har-  
mony with the room in  
which they are to be  
kept. Cut a square of  
the material, seven inches



TWINE HOLDER

on all sides, and shape it to form a four-  
pointed star, leaving a solid center four  
and one-quarter inches each way. Bind  
all the edges with ribbon and work an  
eyelet directly in the center. Attach a  
loop of ribbon to one point, and ribbon  
for tying to the four points. Pass the end  
of the twine through the eyelet and tie



A MODEL PINCUSHION

the points of the star into place over the  
ball. Hang by the loop.

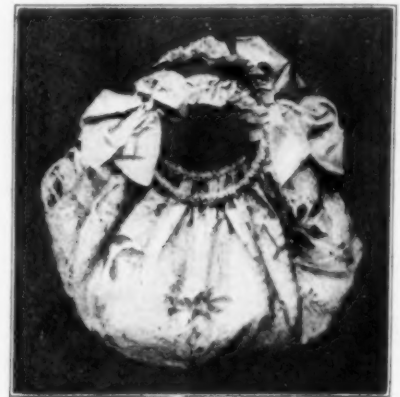
### THE MODEL PINCUSHION

The model pincushion is one that can  
be kept always dainty and attractive with-  
out effort. The removable cover is easily  
laundered and makes a most ornamental  
effect, while at the same time it is per-  
fectly practical. The idea can be applied  
to cushions of all sizes and shapes. The  
one illustrated is round, five inches in  
diameter. The upper portion  
of the cover is  
seven inches in  
diameter, and the lower por-  
tion is eight and  
one-half across. They are made  
of soft-finish  
old bleach linen  
and the edges  
scalloped. In  
the center of  
the upper cover  
is embroidered  
a design of  
four little Empire wreaths, one inch  
within the edge. Eyelets are worked  
at intervals of three-quarters of an inch



A BOOK OF POWDER LEAVES

and corresponding eyelets are worked  
in the under cover, one and one-half  
inches within the edge. The two are  
laced together over the cushion by means  
of narrow ribbon. To separate them is  
but a moment's work, and they can be  
laundered readily and easily, the linen  
becoming rather more beautiful after  
each washing, as is the wont of that  
material. White linen has the advantage  
of harmonizing with every room, but  
covers of the kind can be made from  
thin handkerchief linen lawn over foun-  
dations of colored linen, embroidered with  
white. If a very dainty effect is wanted



A HANDY BAG

the material could be sheer linen with  
scalloped edges, finished with tiny frills  
of lace. Any preferred design can be  
used for the center, and if the transparent  
effect is sought, the work can all be done  
in eyelet style. The initial of the owner  
worked in solid embroidery, within a  
wreath of eyelets, makes a charming ef-  
fect, and almost numberless variations of  
the idea can be developed.

### AN EVER-READY CONVENIENCE

Every woman knows the comfort of  
powder leaves. This little booklet allows  
of carrying them in the pocket or wrist  
bag in a dainty and convenient form. The  
foundation is just the familiar little book  
found on every toilet counter. It is the  
cover that makes its charm, and the cover  
is made of pompadour ribbon, showing  
poppies on a ground of white. The sel-  
vage edges are turned under to make the  
required width and feather-stitched with  
embroidery silk. The ends are turned un-  
der to form pockets, three-quarters of an  
inch in width, and are also feather-  
stitched. The covers of the book are slip-  
ped into the pocket and narrow ribbon is  
sewed to the back of the book by means  
of which the covers are tied firmly into  
place. Ribbon is the material most often  
used for the making of the little books,  
but they are pretty made with covers of  
embroidered linen with a design of either  
flowers on an initial or plain colored silk  
with an initial in gold or silver.

"Doctor, is it absolutely necessary to  
operate on me?" "N—no. But it's cus-  
tomary."—Toledo Blade.



# Philipsborn's Fall and Winter Fashions

Our 164-page catalog of feminine wearing apparel exclusively—ready to be mailed to you.

THIS most wonderful book, a veritable style encyclopedia, is America's recognized authority on fashion. Its magnificent display of the newest and smartest Fall and Winter modes is sure to be of the greatest interest to all womankind. It is the result of months of search and labor spent in gathering all the newest and most desirable American and European modes, styles that are authoritatively correct and conform to the latest dictates of fashion.

¶ The style-prestige and reputation of the name of Philipsborn for fair dealing, prompt service and low prices makes this book the most sought for and most welcome publication of its kind. One million women throughout the country will write for it and will be guided and benefited by the thousands of new, beautiful and attractive style creations which are displayed in its pages.

¶ To acquaint you with the wonderful range of styles and prices, we quote below from a few of our principal departments—

## Ladies' Department

Coats, cloth.....	\$ 5.98 to \$52.50
Coats, fur.....	29.50 " 89.95
Dresses and Costumes.....	7.50 " 26.75
Fur Pieces and Fur Sets.....	6.75 " 54.95
Hats.....	.98 " 17.50
Petticoats.....	.98 " 5.75
Skirts.....	2.75 " 11.75
Suits.....	10.95 " 29.95
Sweaters.....	1.98 " 5.98
Underwear.....	.25 " 3.50
Waists.....	.89 " 7.50

## Misses' Department

Coats.....	\$4.98 to \$15.98
Dresses.....	6.75 " 19.75

## Misses' Department—continued

Hats.....	\$2.45 to \$3.98
Skirts.....	2.50 " 5.98
Suits.....	8.98 " 17.50

## Girls' Department

Coats.....	\$2.45 to \$14.95
Dresses.....	.98 " 7.50
Sweaters.....	.98 " 2.39

## Children's Department

Coats.....	\$1.98 to \$4.98
Dresses.....	.39 " 2.49
Sweaters.....	.98 " 2.39
Bonnets.....	.39 " 2.75

There are, in addition, a great many other departments of feminine apparel and dress accessories of equal interest to you.

¶ Sufficient books have been reserved to supply every reader of *McCall's Magazine* with her copy, but you cannot get yours **unless you write for it.**

¶ We know that you want this splendid book, as it will enable you to dress more stylishly, more up-to-date, own more clothes for less money and keep abreast with the best dressed women of the world.

¶ Mail us a postal with your name and address asking for Book No. 813 and it will be sent by return mail. We will also send you entirely free samples of your favorite materials if you will let us know your preferences of fabrics and colors.

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## A Smooth Clear Skin



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## Stillman's FRECKLE CREAM

**Positively Removes  
Freckles and all  
Facial Blemishes**



*Freckles are little sacks of coloring matter deposited by the system just beneath the outer skin. Our Remedy penetrates the cuticle, dissolves the freckle and it disappears. It is a scientific Preparation and the only one that gives satisfaction. It causes no irritation or unpleasantness and can be used with the utmost secrecy. For sale by all first class dealers priced at 30¢ and \$1.00 per jar. Write for full particulars.*

**STILLMAN CREAM CO.,  
DEPT 4 AURORA, ILL.**

## A WHITE WEDDING

By Mrs. Oliver Bell Bunce

THIS season the "White Wedding" is the particular favorite for ceremonies of this kind. To give a true bridal effect, the drawing-room, where the service will take place, can be covered with pure white cheesecloth, which can be pleated or put on plain and held in place with small gilt nails. For this occasion the pictures which generally hang on the wall can be removed and the white drapery above acting as a dressing for the four sides of the room.

To carry out this delicate white scheme the floor can be covered with a heavy linen crash, or widths of pure white coarse muslin can be utilized, the edges lapped tightly together, then tacked at intervals apart, and along the four sides. To make a focus for this place, the mantel looks exceedingly well if covered with a white drapery of the same sort of cheesecloth that covers the wall. This drapery hangs in graceful folds until it reaches the floor. The shelf should be decorated with potted plants and loose blossoms grouped in glass vases, care being taken that only white flowers should be used. On the floor, on either side, can stand tall rubber plants and oleander bushes or any other green, which will form a charming background for this wedding time.

Suitable space must, of course, be reserved in either case for the bridal party. If the room includes a bay window, an alcove or an extension of any sort it can be converted into a real bower without any difficulty. If there is no such convenient space provided by the shape of the room, there must be some portion fenced off, so to speak, and that between windows is usually available. For this white wedding any white flowers can be used. Cherry blossoms are pretty; daisies make a charming effect, and if these fail, cultivated flowers can be substituted, although the expense is often great when a handsome decoration is made.

Ordinary white canton flannel makes an excellent foundation. It should be used with fuzzy side out and draped over the window or wall as may be, then covered over with the chosen flowers, which easily can be pinned firmly into place. An inverted waste basket makes an excellent foundation for a wedding bell, and cov-

ered first with the material and then with blossoms and fitted with an improvised clapper of flowers, can be suspended over the spot upon which the bridal couple will stand. Even to suggest an altar is difficult, but a simple, low oblong table can be used with good effect. Draped with white and placed back of the officiating clergyman it gives dignity to the background. If it is further ornamented with vases of flowers and the traditional candelabrum of seven branches, the bridal setting will seem complete.

An aisle there must be to allow the bride to enter with dignity. But white ribbons properly handled are all that is needed. They should be wide and handsome, and attached at one end to the sides of the window or other allotted space. At the proper moment they can be carried across the room by the ushers and the ends given into the charge of two little flower girls or little boy pages dressed in white. As the bridal party passes up the aisle the ribbon bearers follow, rolling the ribbons as they walk, and at the close of the ceremony they can be entirely removed.

A white fur rug laid upon the floor marks the spot upon which the bride can stand. To make a kneeling place for the couple two big pillows slipped into open covers of canton flannel and these covers knotted at each end make perfect cushions for the bride and groom, and should be placed just beyond the rug. In either case the bay window or the place selected before the mantel is most attractive, although the bay window admits of a more gorgeous decoration, and no doubt will give the most satisfactory result.

At all weddings the collation table is merely a matter of fancy. Not long ago at one of the fashionable Southern weddings, cake and an iced punch alone was the feast served for the occasion. The tables, which were small ones, were placed at different angles of the drawing-room. Each table was furnished with a lace cloth on which was an exquisite design of eyelet embroidery and filet needlework, the outer edge ornamented with a pointed lace of Italian make. The bride's cake, one of unusual size, filled up the center. It was heavily iced and ornamented with white candied rose leaves.

### FINE SILVERWARE FOR EVERY HOME WITHOUT COST

By special arrangement with the two of the largest Silver Tableware Manufacturers, Wm. Rogers & Son and Oneida Community, we are able to give genuine Extra Heavily Plated Silverware for a few subscriptions for McCALL'S MAGAZINE. If you wish to realize the generosity of these offers, send for 20-page Premium Catalogue—free. THE McCALL COMPANY, New York City.

### To Keep a Cat in a New Place

The strong desire and peculiar instinct of a cat to find its way to an old home is proverbial. To destroy the keen scent (which is said to be carried by the feet) and make the little creature contented elsewhere, simply rub its four paws somewhat liberally with butter. True to its cleanly nature (and its love for butter) the cat will immediately lick the paws clean. This seems to take away the scent, and evidently makes her feel at home.

The plan has been successfully tried and is said to be an old custom in England.—Every Woman's Magazine.

# Wear the Pretty Things You Want and Take Six Months to Pay.



Thousands of women with little to spend dress nicely and without pinching and scraping, because they have an open credit account with us. There is no reason why your clothes should show the size of your purse. You can wear nice things if you go about it right. You enjoy good clothes month after month—pay for them that way and look better and feel better all the time. Your money comes along from time to time. Spend it that way and see how much farther it goes—how much more it will do.



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Who is Inter-  
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Fine Things  
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Madam, this big problem of dress will melt away the minute you face it squarely and meet dress expense as it comes. The woman who lumps clothes bills never has quite enough to go around. So many things are needed each season she spreads the money out too thin. She does not buy the best, but the best her purse will stand at the moment. Instead of a quality garment she purchases one that will not last as long or ever look so well. She looks at price tags instead of values. That is false economy. There is no sense in making one staggering burden of a season's clothes expense. You don't pay grocery bills that way; you don't do your washing and ironing that way. Isn't the Bernard Mayer way worth looking into? Can you afford to pass by the plan that 300,000 women use to keep well dressed?

Before you buy even a pair of gloves you should send for this grand style book that explains our simple charge account plan.

**The New Bernard Mayer Style  
Book is Full of Everything  
in Stylish Women's Wear.**

We will send this style book for the coupon or a letter asking for it. Hundreds of late, new things are honestly illus-

trated and described. The prettiest coats, man-tailored suits and skirts the season has brought out; hats, shoes, undergarments—everything that women wear. And every offering is perfect style, flawless in design, cut and fabric. It brings to you the styles and fashions of the best modists. The best designers, tailors and buyers money can secure have selected the fashions in it.

## You Take No Chances.

Shopping through this guide is like visiting the stores with an expert in women's fashions—someone whose knowledge of fashions would prevent your making a bad choice. Nothing but lasting popular styles is shown you, but of these there is every variety in correct cut, color and fabric. That's style insurance. Satisfaction reduced to certainty; and to clinch it we send every single number on approval, taking back any article for any reason.

## It's No Trouble to Open a Credit Account with Us.

Send for the Style Book and see how simple a matter it is to obtain credit. We only ask a few questions that you answer in letter form—no agreements, no legal blanks, no neighbors' signatures. There is no trouble about it. We just want your word that you will pay for what you order as you go along. You will always use your handy account with us, once you see how pleasantly the plan works.

## Our Prices Are Lower, Too.

Remember, credit with us costs you nothing, not one penny is added to the cost of a single garment. The small per cent. we lose in interest we make up ten times in our enormous sales.

The clothes you wear can be stylish, up to date and yet the cost not extravagant if you buy from us. We guarantee you a big saving on everything purchased from us.

## Everything Goes to You on Approval.

We ship every single garment on approval. No order you send us is a sale until you say "Satisfied." You cannot make any mistake, be cause if you should ever get anything that failed to please you just return it, and you are not out anything, not even express charges.

Clip the coupon. Make up your mind to find out about our plan. You can have a single garment or a whole wardrobe of things without waiting, once you have the book.

**BERNARD MAYER CO.** 149 West 36th Street  
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### Above is One of the Pretty Fall Suits Shown in the Large Style Book.

Man-tailored throughout, made of a new wool Fall weave serge, cut on the new Fall lines. Satin lined jacket with large revers, satin faced; Persian trimming and large tailored straps. Fastens on silk frogs and buttons. Skirt has fashionable high waist line with new panel effect in front.

### Style Book Shows:

Man-tailored Suits—Dresses—Coats—Skirts—Petticoats—  
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Please send me your new Style Book, showing everything in stylish wear for ladies, misses, and children, and full information how I can open a Credit Account with you.

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## Help Your Baby Fight the Summer Heat

It isn't the heat, it is the food that kills our babies in the summer time—and alas, more of them die in these three summer months than in all the rest of the year together. Yet it is all so unnecessary. With the help of Nestlé's Food the summer can be so comfortable for the baby and you will be free from anxiety.

**In the long sultry nights,** you do not need to bear the trials of souring milk, the baby weary and cross, yourself exhausted. If the baby has the right food, it will not mind the heat. Try Nestlé's for a while, and you will see the little body plump out, and bathed, freshly clothed, aired, sunned and properly fed, that little one of yours will sleep smilingly in its little bed.

For Nestlé's exactly suits the little baby stomach. Nestlé's will not spoil in the heat and Nestlé's contains no germs.

**More babies die of summer diarrhea** than any other complaint, because in the heat of the year cow's milk has even more than the usual number of germs, and the child's powers of resistance are greatly lessened in hot weather. Your baby cannot digest the curds in cow's milk, and your baby needs more sugar than it gets in cow's milk.

**All this is overcome in Nestlé's Food.** Nestlé's is the best cow's milk, from our own sanitary dairies, purified and modified until it is the nearest thing there is to mother's milk. That is why it suits the baby's stomach so well; a baby's stomach was made to digest its mother's milk, and any substitute for that mother's milk must be so like it that the baby won't notice the difference.

For three generations its use has constantly increased all over the civilized world. This should give you confidence; so if your baby is not thriving as he should, send for the sample. It will give him the right start.

"Infant Feeding and Hygiene" is a 72-page book of everyday help. Several million mothers now have it, and yours will come with the sample.

HENRI NESTLÉ, 78 Chambers St., New York.

Please send me, free, your book and trial package.

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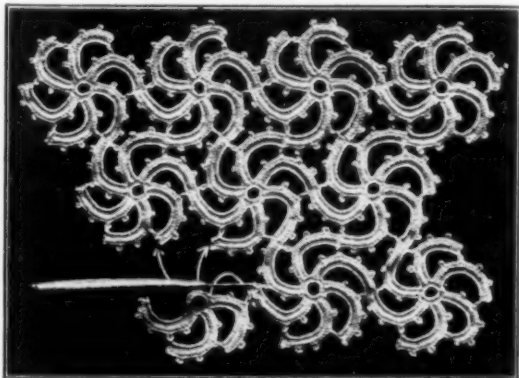
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## Allover Lace and Medallions in Crochet

This is one of the most effective of the new designs of allover lace and is extremely fashionable for yokes, chemisettes, vests, banding, fancy stocks, etc. It can also be used for medallion effects in lingerie dresses or blouses or for various household purposes. The illustration shows a lace pillow sham made of the medallions. They can also be used for wide or narrow bands of insertion in parlor curtains of scrim or net, or may form entire centerpieces or bureau scarfs or be used in combination with linen. For dress trimmings the medallions are very handsome crocheted of silk the color of the frock and used in band effect.

The medallions are made in sections, known as legs. To make each medallion, crochet a chain of ten stitches and join the ends to form a ring. Work all around this ring with a row of eighteen single crochet. Then from the ring form a chain of fifteen stitches, work twenty-five single crochet on the chain and turn, and work back, making a single crochet in the twenty-five of previous row, and turn, making five single crochet, then five chain and five more single crochet, the chain forming a loop between the groups. Re-

third medallion, join fifth leg to first medallion and sixth leg to second as directed. After having several medallions made, then join every fourth, fifth and

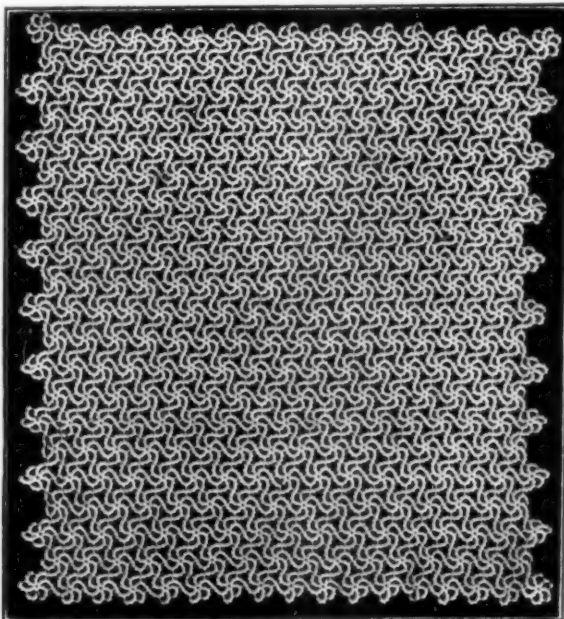


METHOD OF JOINING THE MEDALLIONS

sixth leg to medallions of previous row.

**TERMS USED IN CROCHETING.**—Chain (ch): A series of stitches (sts) or loops, each drawn with the hook through loop preceding. Slip-stitch (sl st): Drop the stitch on the hook; take up the one it is desired to join, and draw the dropped stitch through. This is used as a fastening or joining stitch where close work is

wanted. Single crochet (sc): Having a stitch on the needle, put hook through work, take up the thread and draw it through the work and the stitch on the needle at the same time. This is sometimes called "close-chain stitch." Double crochet (dc): Having a stitch on the needle (as will be understood in following definitions), put hook through the work, draw the thread through, take up thread, and draw it through the two stitches on the needle. Treble crochet (tc): Thread over needle as if to make a stitch, hook through work, thread over and draw through, making three stitches on the needle; thread over, draw through two, over, draw through remaining two. Double treble crochet (d tc): Like treble, except that the thread is put over twice before insertion of hook in the work; draw thread



PILLOW SHAM OF CROCHETED MEDALLIONS

peat until five groups of single crochet are made and the center ring is reached. Repeat, making six legs around the ring and attach the end of each leg to the second loop from the center of the preceding one. Attach sixth leg of second medallion to first medallion by means of crocheting the two together at the finish of each row of single crochet of leg. Then in making

through, making four stitches on needle; take up thread, draw through two again, draw through two again, and draw through remaining two. In the extra long treble, which is seldom used, the thread is put over three times before insertion of hook in work, the stitches being worked off by twos, as directed. Short treble (st): Like treble, except that after

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**"EVE"**  
WASHABLE  
COLLAR SUPPORTER

SOLDERED ENDS CAN'T CATCH OR SCRATCH  
ALL SIZES AT YOUR DEALERS 5 FOR 10¢  
JOSEPH W. SCHLOSS & CO. NEW YORK



### OMO DRESS SHIELDS

are the only dress shields that are odorless when purchased and odorless when worn.

#### REMEMBER

The reason for this, is that they are made from a tropical gum, and contain *absolutely no rubber*. They are light, cool to wear, do not chafe, are absolutely moisture proof and washable.

#### EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

At all good stores, or a sample pair sent for 25c. Our "Dress Shield Brieflet" sent free.



### INFANTS' PANTS

A dainty, comfortable garment that will keep baby's clothes dry and clean.

To be worn over the diaper. Made of *OMO* Sanitary Sheeting, which is *absolutely* waterproof and odorless, white, soft and easily cleansed. With or without lace trimming. 25c. to \$1.00.

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are made of the same sheeting and have all the good qualities of *OMO* Pants. Prices 15 to 50c.

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Produces  
**Ideal  
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State Waist Measure

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Effective and  
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the thread is drawn through the work, making three stitches on the needle, it is taken up and drawn through all three at once, instead of two.

**TERMS USED IN KNITTING.**—K, knit plain. O, over; thread over needle, forming an extra stitch. O 2, over twice. N, narrow; knit two stitches together. P, purl (or seam); knit with thread before needle. Sl, n and b, slip, narrow and bind; slip first stitch, narrow next two and draw slipped stitch over. Sl and b, slip and bind; same as sl, n and b, omitting the narrowing. To cast or bind off, continue the process. Stars and parentheses indicate repetition; thus \* o 2, n, repeat from \* twice, and (o 2, n) 3 times, mean the same as o 2, n, o 2, n, o 2, n.

### Marriage Customs Among the Bororo Indians

Many are the interesting customs that characterize the Bororo Indians, says a writer in the July *Wide World Magazine*. There is the marriage ceremony, for instance. It is really the mother of the girl who selects her daughter's future husband, and when she has chosen him she invites him to her hut, to partake of a highly-peppered dish specially cooked for the occasion. The eligible youth is accompanied by his mother, or, failing her, by the oldest woman of his family. If he feels inclined to marry the girl presented to him he partakes of the food, and then passes it on to his mother. Should she be likewise inclined, she tastes it, and the marriage is then as good as a *fait accompli*. Should she be opposed to the proposition, however, she returns the food to the girl's mother and the match is off, even should the young man feel inclined to tie the knot.

On the other hand, if the youth is not favorably impressed by the daughter of the hut he passes the dish on to his mother without tasting it, saying:

"Mother, give this food to her from whom it came."

The mother can do as she likes. She can touch the food, and then the son must marry the girl in spite of his own feelings. But if she is not keen on the marriage she pushes the food across to her hostess and, accompanied by her son, leaves the hut. It will thus be seen that neither the youth nor the maiden have much to say as regards their own future.

After the engagement the fiancée's mother has to maintain the bridegroom's mother for four days. During this time the youth sleeps in the hut of his future bride, but without being seen by her. He enters late at night and leaves before dawn, and the object of his presence is to protect the girl of his (or his mother's!) choice from the machinations of the Evil Eye. On the fifth morning both bride and bridegroom get up at the same time and, approaching the fire, sit down together turning their backs on the other members of the family. Henceforward they are man and wife.

He was an observant little chap. "Pa," he said, "Uncle Joe is going to be married Friday, isn't he?"

"Yes, son. Uncle Joe has only three more days to wait."

The little boy sighed. "The last three days," he said, "they give them everything to eat they ask for, don't they, pa?"—Everybody's.



Made-to-Measure Suit—correct in every style-detail; each approved feature contributing to its grace and poise.

The Jacket, perfectly tailored, wins approbation with its pretty shawl collar and turn-back cuffs of soft satin.

The Skirt, slender in line, faultlessly tailored, displays the popular "loose" panels, front and back, stitched to becoming depth.

Skilled man-tailoring brings the beauty and becomingness of this suit to full perfection.

## New Style Book FREE

To the readers of McCall's, who write today, we will send **free** our 16th Semi-annual Style Book. This thoroughly reliable fashion guide illustrates the most approved up-to-date styles, and accurately describes the newly imported Charlotte Corday models, the smart Capuchin Coats and other advanced ideas.

This really valuable book should be in the hands of every woman who wants to be well dressed. It explains our system of making garments to measure, and assists you in choosing model and material in harmony with your height, weight and complexion, thereby enabling you to dress correctly and in becoming style.

### Man-Tailored Suits \$10 to \$35

Made to Your Measure Separate Skirts, Dresses and Coats at proportionate prices.

#### Express Prepaid

**Samples Free on Request** Simply mention the colors you prefer and we will also send free a liberal collection of samples selected from our stock of over two hundred fabrics, all new and entirely different from anything you see in the stores. Our handsome materials will be sure to interest all women of discriminating taste.

We will also make up your own goods at very reasonable cost. If you prefer to send your own goods, we will give it the same careful attention as we give to our own material and assure you absolute satisfaction and perfect tailoring.

### Our Absolute Guarantee

We prepay all express charges, and if any garment we make for you does not more than please you in every way, we refund every cent of your money.

We use only the best findings and trimmings, use silk thread throughout and line all our jackets with Belding's "Yard Wide" Guaranteed Satin.

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## Packer's Tar Soap

(Pure as the Pines)

**WHY?** Because it contains pure pine-tar, combined with other hygienic and cleansing agents adapted especially to the needs of the scalp.

**HOW OFTEN?** Medical authorities advise women to shampoo once a fortnight, men once a week, with Packer's Tar Soap.

**HOW?** Wet the hair with warm water, make a lather of Packer's Tar Soap, and apply to the hair. Then work the lather into the whole scalp with the finger tips. Rinse thoroughly, using warm water, graduating to cold; then dry.

Send for our booklet of practical information, "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp." Mailed free on request.

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# Freckles

**Don't Worry About Them. You Needn't Keep Them. Get This Simple Remedy—It's Guaranteed**

Freckles, like facts, are stubborn things, but unlike facts, are easily removed. The more stubborn your freckles the more promptly should you get a package of Kintho. Get it wherever toilet goods are sold. If Kintho fails, get your money back. It's so simple and sure you'll almost think it's magical. Use Kintho Soap too. It will not only help give the freckles a push, but it is delightful for toilet use.

## His Wonders to Perform

(Continued from page 15)

"I went to church last Sunday," she wrote again; "I don't believe the minister was ever hungry in his life or had holes at the bottom of his feet and the ends of his fingers. I don't believe he ever lived in a ten by twelve, with the wall-paper torn in yellow streaks and a cracked green paper window shade. If he had, he wouldn't be so religious. Being good is just being comfortable. I would be a saint if I were steam heated like the minister."

Then, later, in a sudden little pitiful feminine wail:

"Oh, I like to feel expensive things—I love to touch velvet and fur and satin. I saw a hat in Fanchette's window yesterday, all peacock blue and dull green and silver. I could have prayed to it. Of course I am a heathen—but I do so love beautiful shapes and colors."

There was one other letter that he read with a heavy heart. It was already worn thin with his pondering.

"I'm blue today, and it's uphill work pretending. Some days I forget that there is no you who belongs to me, but not today. I know today there isn't, never was and never will be, world without end, Amen. And I'm getting so fond of you, John—I believe I actually know how you would look and talk. And I want you so. I want to cry on somebody's shoulder—I want to be taken care of and made to wear my rubbers when it's wet, and there's no one to do it except you—and, of course, there isn't you either, and that's the pity of it, John."

A wave of tenderness swept over John Dusenberry. Instantly he recalled the picture of the two he had visited that afternoon standing in their doorway, their commonplace faces glorified. With a half-cry he sprang to his feet—what did he know of this Mary beyond her name? All the sweet womanly grace of her, the quaint quick mind, the lonely need of her—but as for anything tangible or definite, there was nothing; and she wanted him. In the big, breathless place of four million bodies and souls, one had spoken to him across the din and the vastness; and he wanted her. The cruelty of the situation fairly staggered him. He could find no possible solution, though he read and reread her letters in search of a clew.

The next morning, however, offered the first real glimpse of her life. "The shirt-waist makers are going to strike," she wrote briefly; "I shall strike with the rest. I'm not frightened—I'm not. I shall—must find something."

John Dusenberry went about his business with the letter in his thoughts all day. Mayme, of the chewing gum and curls, imparted her suspicions to the office boy.

"Say, the boss must be out with his lady-fren—get wise to his pained expression."

"Gee, youse sountainly makes me tired," drawled the worldly-wise one with a glance of scorn. "Youse tink's dere's a goil in everyt'ing."

But the next day he was obliged to confess that she might be right. John

Dusenberry came late to his sewing machines, his jaw set sternly, two worry lines ridged deep in his forehead and a snarl of them in his heart. For the first time in a month his letter had failed him. He would not give up hope entirely until four Maryless days had passed; then he knew that his story was ended as suddenly as it had begun—ended for him at least. In New York's agencies and pawnshops another chapter was going on, but he could only imagine it with the sick misery of doubt and dread.

After a black week he could bear his inaction no longer. He packed his suitcase and started for New York, leaving his partner in charge of the sewing machines and his landlady shedding chilly tears over his passing as a "single gent." The waitress at Joe's Eating House forgot the curly-haired, consumptive undertaker; Mayme nodded "I told you so," and the world went on as usual in Newark.

Ensued for John Dusenberry an age of time indefinitely divided into night and day by the greater convenience of the latter for his search. At times the impossibility of his success came to him as he watched the workers—the trade mark of poverty imprinted sharply upon their clothes and faces—pouring homeward at night from shop and store, from factory and office; the men, unsunned and flabby-muscled, in the cheap spruceness of ready-to-wear suits, the women pitifully smart in plumes and furs whose purchase money had been carfare, food and sleep. He scanned the faces of girls, colorless in the half light of the day's end under the coquettish hats, but he never saw Mary among them. He was certain he would know her anywhere, so vividly she lived and breathed in his imagination.

In the daytime, making use of the few clews her letters had granted him, he searched among the shirt-waist shops, the bands of girlish strikers, stubborn and starving, with loud voices and frightened childish eyes. The manager of the shops listened sympathetically to his requests for aid.

"Mary? How do we know, if we haven't got the whole name?" But when he did not know it they shook their heads.

"Impossible to say—good day!"

From them, however, he obtained lists of addresses of the Marys they knew, and spent fruitless hours over them. His quest led him into squalid places, amid unlovely sights and sounds and smells that sickened him. Many of the Marys on his lists lived at home, herded with their over-large, under-fed families in crowded tenements rank with stale odors of bygone dinners, smoke-grimed and airless. One he found dying of consumption in a windowless closet; another lying in a drunken stupor in an alleyway. He found them in hospitals and agencies—Polish, French and Italian Marys and shrill-tongued Bowery girls; but never the Mary he sought.

So the days trailed into a week and left him hopeless—days that were little more real than a dream, except for his



been want of her and the tangible proof he found in her letters. But one afternoon a phrase in one of these caught his memory; it was where she had written pathetically of the blue, green and silver hat in Fanchette's window that she had looked at so long and "could have prayed to." An odd fancy seized him to go to Fanchette's and look for the hat of peacock hues—it would somehow bring Mary nearer if he could find it. An unreasoning fear that it might have been sold lent swiftness to his feet; but when at last he reached the milliner's window—there he found Mary, the very girl of the letters as he had known her—slender, sweet and thoughtful-eyed.

On a stand in the window was a wonderful creation of soft dull greens and blues—shimmering velvet folds, with hints of silver here and there. Outside in the dusky street she stood rapt in the love of it, shivering as the keen wind scorned her summer suit, hunger shadows under her dreaming eyes.

With her letters in his hand he touched her gently on the shoulder.

"Mary," he said quietly, "I got your letters and I came." He tried to make his voice very matter-of-fact, but it trembled in spite of him.

The girl turned swiftly. Then she saw the letters in his hands. Flushing faintly, she lifted bewildered eyes to his face—an honest, good face, just now rather white, but smiling down on her tenderly.

"You—are—John?" The words said themselves tonelessly, without her volition. He nodded gravely. On either side of them the human tide was eddying by, unseeing and uncaring. In the shelter of the window the man and girl regarded each other in an isolation of their own.

"I've waited—a long—time," she said at last. Her short breaths stifled the broken words.

"And I have hunted a long time," he answered steadily. They might have been speaking of the weather for all the excitement in their voices. Suddenly a startled crimson mounted to the soft line of her hair. She shrank back a step, confused hands fluttering to her eyes.

"You are John—but—why, there is no John! I do not understand."

He bent over her and took her hands in his own.

"Listen, Mary," he said gently. "Don't try to understand now, wait—and some time I'll tell you how by grace of God's miracle your letters came to me who wanted them. You really wrote them to me, though you didn't realize it. Why, you say yourself that I am John—you know me already and I know you. Look at me, dear—don't you think you can trust me?"

In her eyes he watched the dawning faith. Swift, eager words leaped to his lips, but he stifled them resolutely. She was dazed and weary; she could bear no more now—and he could wait. A vision of their days to come caught his breath. His grip on her hands tightened.

"Marry me tonight, dear," he said gravely. "I'll never let you be sorry. God knows."

The tenseness of her gaze wavered; slow tears blinded her. "You are just as I knew you would be," she said brokenly. "I've wanted you—I've been so lonely."

He nodded reassuringly. "That's all over now." Then he laughed boyishly. "The first thing we're going to do together, you and I, is to go straight into Fanchette's and buy that blessed hat!" he cried.

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She was a careful mother, too, or believed she was: of good family and social position, and the girl was what we call "a nice girl." Yet, the mother awoke one morning amazed to find "her girl" in jail and disgraced. The girl was as astonished as was the mother.

And the author says, who tells the story: "Thousands of mothers are doing exactly for their girls what this mother did, only they don't know it." But they should know it, and it will surprise many a mother to read how she *is* doing it.

It is a graphic story, true to life, forcibly told, and with a ring in it that strikes no uncertain sound.

Read it in the September LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

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"Little things like that have made my plays successful," says Mr. Belasco. Then he tells of the "little things," all in an article, "Why I Believe in the Little Things." It is a picture "behind the scenes"—but it is more.

It is in the September LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

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### Lillian Nordica

(Continued from page 23)

She of the dreamy eyes gave no answer but a stare.

"What?" repeated the prima donna, the rustle of her silken skirts betraying a restless foot beneath.

"I suppose they would have Melba sing your role."

"Melba! You—oh, why do the papers send such people to waste our time in what they call an interview! Don't you know that Melba is a lyric soprano while I am a dramatic?"

The storm of indignant protest would have continued had not the singer seen tears gathering in the dreamy eyes. Seeing them she paused in the midst of a peroration. Sweeping across the room in that unstudied regalness of manner that is hers on the stage, and that was hers when she was a shop girl in Boston, she took the tear-wet face in her hands and kissed it.

"There! Never mind! I am sure you were doing, as we all try to do, your best. Forgive me! I will write you what I want to say and send it by messenger. You may depend upon receiving it."

A great jardinière yielded its burden of American beauty roses at one movement of the greatest Brunhilde's arm, and were swept into the ineffectual interviewer's trembling grasp.

"Run along now! You'll get the interview. Don't cry. God bless you!"

The gentler side is revealed, too, in what she has often said of singing as a profession for women.

"It is a profession that will be most agreeable to women who have the talent for it," she said. "It gives them what they like—praise. It more nearly satisfies a woman's heart than any other calling. It feeds her sentiment and sympathies, which some professions and many kinds of business permit to starve."

When we hear the phrase "the American prima donna," although it be a collective or an abstract term, I always think of Lillian Nordica. Geraldine Farrar is a splendid bud on the stalk of native musical genius, but she will not be full grown for many a year. Emma Eames, successful though she be, does not carry to mind nor heart the full message of opulent womanhood. Other ambitious foreheads peeping above the operatic horizon, other voices trilling their plea for fame, are beginning to challenge us; but Nordica is the full and perfect flower of achievement.

Her name has in it the sound of battle and of storm. Born among the sturdy pines of Maine she has fought as bravely as they with the winds of Fate, and, like them, has grown strong in the battle.

When she was asked to describe the road to success for a singer she made this answer:

"It requires more than a merely sweet voice or even a beautifully trained voice, and authority of method far more than a powerful vocal organ. The demand is for lyric giants, of tremendous capacity for endurance, steeled by years of arduous training, and inspired by a spirit of sacrifice."

These Lillian Nordica possesses. Pine-like she stood upright through much adversity. Success tarried longer on its way to her than to many singers. Her childhood was one of poverty. A few en-

couraged from the beginning; many dissuaded; some derided. There is a report that in the youth of her career an audience in Milan greeted her with groans. At any rate there were dark days, dreary months, disheartening years of student life in Paris. Heartsore she came to Boston, which had been her home after her father left the Maine farm. Boston refrained from groans, but it turned upon her a coldly critical face.

Sturdily she explained this defeat: "I came from Europe too soon. I should have stayed—and studied and studied and studied," she said, her lips a thin, red line of resolve. "I shall go back."

To America she came again from Europe and sang at the Academy of Music in New York. She encountered guarded praise, polite indifference. It was in Germany they first recognized her as one of the world's foremost singers of any age.

When the human pine had grown more and more sturdy, its roots deeper, its branches broader, success came. At the Metropolitan Opera House they crowned her queen of American song, presenting her with a tiara of three hundred diamonds. America agreed with Germany that she was the greatest interpreter of Wagnerian roles in the world.

She stands upon the heights, and standing there she points the way to others. She has chosen a site for her projected Bayreuth of America, at Harmon-on-the-Hudson. She has endowed many scholarships, has given volumes of advice and much quiet help to American girls.

Most ringing, most characteristic, is her Brunhilde-like battle cry flung at adversity.

"If I were a girl with a great voice I would make people listen to it. Do you think for a minute I would sit down and wait for someone to hunt me up? Never."

### Face the Sun

"Don't hunt after trouble, but look for success.  
You'll find what you look for; don't look for distress.  
If you see but your shadow, remember, I pray,  
That the sun is still shining, but you're in the way.  
Don't grumble, don't bluster, don't dream and don't shirk.  
Don't think of your worries, but think of your work.  
The worries will vanish, the work will be done,  
No man sees his shadow who faces the sun."

—To-Day's.

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## A GOOD CRY

By Hilda Richmond

MEN are inclined to smile when women talk about indulging in a "good cry," if they are not impatient at the sight of tears, as most men are; but just the same a world of truth lies back of that little word good used in this connection. A very few of the sterner sex have discovered that it doesn't pay to look martyr-like when tears fall, or even to try to coax the weeping one into a better mood, but just to let her have her cry out without reproaches or sympathy or questioning. To be sure, a little sympathy will sometimes hasten the flow, and have the shower over with sooner, but in the main it takes about "so long" for the average woman to have her cry out, and the best thing a mere man can do is to have pressing business elsewhere for half an hour or longer when he sees signs of a downpour. People used to think "Don't cry" was the most consoling thing to say to anyone troubled, but later on it was discovered that tears relieved the bursting heart, and even saved the reason on many occasions.

It is good for babies to cry, any physician will tell you, and it is also good for women. One reason why the busy mother with many children governs her brood so much better than the mother with one petted darling is that she has learned the efficacy of crying. Instead of fussing and inquiring and petting and bribing when the children whine, as the best of children do sometimes, she proceeds to administer a short but effective spanking that sets the child to weeping and relieves the tension. Over and over it has been demonstrated that a period of weeping will bring on sleep, and when the child awakes the fretfulness has vanished. Indeed it is the lack of sleep that accounts for much of the so-called nervousness in children, and a good cry will settle matters all around. And since we are only children "just grown tall," what is good for little ones is good for adults.

Somehow we are living in an age when tears are frowned upon, but the wise woman ignores the frowns. The minister who draws tears from the eyes of his congregation is condemned as emotional and sensational, and the "teary" story finds no favor as formerly. Our grandmothers delighted to weep over their favorite heroines, enjoying the tears as much as the story, and the book that did not have a respectable number of graves over which weeping willows drooped fell flat in the very start. And before we laugh at our ancestors let us remember that a good cry, not a perpetual drizzle of tears, is a good thing for any woman. This does not mean that she will plunge wildly into the privilege and shed tears on all occasions, but rather that she will weep freely and unreservedly when occasion demands, and be all the better for it. A dear old lady who had had much sorrow in her life said not long ago that the most comforting thing she had ever found was that many of her friends not only allowed her to weep over her woes without imploring her to stop, but they mingled their tears with hers, thereby bringing balm to her wounded heart. Whenever we get too conventional to be really sympathetic, and are too much afraid of our looks to weep with friends in sorrow, we are losing a great deal out of life. And if anybody will believe it

there are some men who know the healing effect of tears, though wild horses would not drag the admission from them. Once upon a time a very manly young man in a moment of indiscretion confided to a friend that once when sorrows and business cares overwhelmed him he went home and indulged in a good cry and felt better. But the very next day he said with bitter mortification that he would give a thousand dollars to recall the statement he had made. The cry relieved him, but he felt to the end of his days that his friend would think him effeminate and unmanly because of it. One of the most helpful things ever witnessed was when a famous physician, having done all in his power for a dear little patient, and realizing that the end was near, sat down to weep with the stricken family. No one ever thought of calling that big, broad-shouldered man unmanly because of those tears, and the bitter news was broken to the family in a most helpful manner. For my part I like to see a man boldly wipe away tears when the affecting part of the sermon comes, or the lecturer plays upon the feelings of his hearers or some great joy touches the life. I always feel suspicious of a man who can attend a funeral of a young person without shedding a few tears, though it is not necessary to go into hysterical grief to show sympathy.

Perhaps there is some scientific explanation about the good effect of tears, but there are countless multitudes of women who can scarcely define the word science who know all about the blessings of crying. And, contrary to popular belief, they are the most self-contained creatures in the world, since they do not go wholesale into the weeping business. To them tears are a sacred offering to be poured out only when occasion really demands them, and then they become like the precious ointment that heals and blesses. And aside from the higher, finer benefits that come from shedding tears on legitimate occasions, there are real physical blessings connected with crying. The eyes are brighter, the nasal passages clearer, the nervous tension removed and the complexion really made better. Many a woman has been surprised when the redness and swelling, those things that keep many women from shedding tears, are gone to find that the tears and the water used to remove their traces have worked wonders with her skin, while her eyes have become brighter and her throat and head thoroughly washed out. No one claims that a weeping woman is a very beautiful sight, but the after effects are wonderful.

So, instead of sternly putting aside every impulse to shed tears, try letting them have their way once in a while, and see if you are not greatly benefited. Even the headache that crying brings on indirectly, by making the person refuse food at the proper time, will do no harm, and the long, quiet sleeping it off will rest the tired body and refresh the spirit as nothing else can. A good cry is a good thing for any individual, just as a dashing rain refreshes and washes and renews the landscape in summer-time. It may seem selfish to mention the physical benefits of weeping when urging women to be more sympathetic with their friends, but truth is truth, and there can be no harm in telling it.

First Centipede—Is he henpecked?

Second Centipede—Mercy, yes! his wife makes him wipe all his feet.—Harper's Bazar.

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## The White House Romance

(Continued from page 9)

three children without other means than her husband's salary, filled her social position acceptably, and has taken it as a matter of course that all three of the children should go to college, every woman who has had to plan a similar menage will freely grant her executive ability. From the very first she has been her husband's comrade and companion, and it is his delight to lead her on to argue some point in which she is interested, and oppose her just enough, in his quiet judicial way, to bring out all her quick wit and logical reasoning. Sometimes he gives in, and sometimes not, but they always talk things out frankly, whether it is the question of a summer home or some innovation in Washington society. The Tafts are of that peculiarly American type of married couple of which one woman, so married, said, laughingly:

"One of our friends seemed to think it was shocking that my husband didn't set me up on a pedestal when we were first married. We're just good friends—we always were."

However, the people who attended a certain religious convention can testify that Mrs. Taft was once placed by her husband, if not on a pedestal, at least on a platform. When the President came in he naturally received an ovation, and in making his response he led Mrs. Taft forward and observed smiling, "This, ladies and gentlemen, is the real President of the United States."

Another occasion on which Mrs. Taft received special public honor from her husband was at the time of his inauguration, when she rode with him from the Capitol to the White House, a thing which no wife of any President had done before. The Tafts never took the trouble to explain their reasons for this innovation. Mr. Taft seemed to think that his carriage was the proper place for his wife, and that was all there was to say.

Mrs. Taft has made but few innovations in the life of the White House, although it is said that society under her rule is rather more exclusive than it was ten years ago. The fact is that, with the increased facility of travel and the constantly increasing popularity of Washington, as a place of residence and resort, the old-fashioned indiscriminate popular receptions had to be discontinued because they were little more than mobs. The Roosevelts effected much of this sort of reorganization during their seven years, and one of Mrs. Roosevelt's innovations was also an informal meeting two or three times a week of the ladies of the Cabinet. This made it possible to arrange official dinners and other functions so that they would not conflict, and was really nothing more than a quiet intimation by the wife of the President that she would be at home on certain mornings to the Cabinet ladies. This arrangement has been continued by Mrs. Taft. For the rest, when asked, after her husband's election, what her social plans were, she replied:

"We shall live and do things in the White House in a very ordinary manner,

just as we used to do in our own home, living a family life as far as we can consistently with the demands of the position."

That might be considered Mrs. Taft's home philosophy in a nutshell. In all his travels, so far as possible, Mr. Taft has always taken his family with him, and to see them in their private car in Siberia, Mr. Taft writing and Mrs. Taft and Charlie reading together, one might have supposed them quietly at home in Cincinnati. Not the least of Mrs. Taft's achievements was the conveying of the family on a tour around the world with her husband when he was "traveling peace agent," with all the different traveling, court and society costumes for a dozen countries and climates—and without a maid. When one remembers that she had also to look after an active small boy all the time, the Taft diplomatic training might be thought to have begun at home.

The circumstances of the family have been those of the ordinary, usual, homely middle-class Americans. Years ago, when their children were small, the Tafts always spent their summers at a cottage near Murray Bay, Canada, which was also a summer home for the Taft brothers and their families. The first year they went there, dismay reigned when they came to count noses in the party, for there were twenty-one persons to be put into a six-room cottage! The partitions in the walls were thin, and when the children squalled at night the future President would sometimes gather the restless ones up in his big arms and walk up and down the boardwalk in the cool night air until quiet reigned. There are no court traditions about our royal family.

Mr. Taft says—and in this he undoubtedly voices the opinions of his wife—that he wants his daughter to be so educated that she will not be dependent on marriage either for a living or an interest in life. Both Miss Helen Taft and her brother, Robert, were ready for college at an unusually early age, and Miss Taft won a scholarship at Bryn Mawr, which is no small achievement. She is a favorite companion of her father, and often takes long cross-country walks with him. In Washington society she has gone her way rather independently, but not in any bizarre fashion, and her way is perhaps typified by her pretty head itself, on which the hair is combed—not coiffed—in a loose, low pompadour, with a coil on top, and no puffs, curls or bandeaux. At the theater or anywhere else the attire of Mrs. Taft and her daughter is graceful, simple and rich, but never showy. Miss Taft is fond of tennis, riding and out-of-door sports generally, a capital housekeeper, and is not so much enamored of Washington society that she will give up her plans for college next year. In this, as in many other things, the choice has been left to her. Mrs. Taft is bringing up her daughter on the American plan.

Among Mrs. Taft's personal tastes the leading interest is certainly music, and fine



music has been a feature of all White House entertainments which she has planned. She not only loves music but understands it thoroughly, so that her appreciation means much. She is a good walker, and none of her children can tire her out when it comes to a tramp in the country. She follows Mr. Taft about the golf course, not so much from interest in the game as because he likes to have her. One of her pet plans for Washington has been the improvement of Potomac Park, a hitherto uncared for tract in a most beautiful part of the city, and owing to her leadership this charming place has become more or less a parade ground for official society, rather as Hyde Park is in London. It was here that the Philippine Constabulary Band, an organization quite unique in its way, gave its concert, and the Marine Band plays in Potomac Park as regularly as at the Capitol and the White House.

While music is her passion, Mrs. Taft keenly appreciates beauty in painting, sculpture and architecture, and all the plans for making the Capital City beautiful, as L'Enfant and Washington planned that it should be, have found in her an intelligent and enthusiastic appreciation. It is rather odd that, like the Roosevelts, the Tafts do not attend the same church. President Taft is a Unitarian by descent and conviction, and Mrs. Taft is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church. But, as "Aunt Jane of Kentucky" wisely observed: "When folks love each other right, religion ain't going to come between 'em."

A personal friend of the family says, "Mrs. Taft has always remained the sweetheart of her husband, the playmate and confidante of her children. In the best sense she is a woman of the world." A woman who knows her well says that her leading characteristics are dignity, capability and reserve, combined with great frankness and an intense dislike for insincerity. Since Washington society recognized, as it very soon did, that the wife of the new President was a personality to be reckoned with, it has also seen that with all her tact, Mrs. Taft is the last woman to condone any crooked or doubtful dealing for policy's sake. When two people come to the silver wedding day, their friends are apt to observe that they are a good deal alike. Perhaps they grow together through living together; perhaps the years bring out hidden resemblances. Certain it is that neither President Taft nor his wife, when it comes to any important question, ever lost sight of the great issue in the small expedient.

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Mrs. Newwed—I know; I always buy twice as much porterhouse as we can eat, so we can have hash next day.—N. Y. Sun.

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WON'T  
RUST

## HIS MOTHER

By ALICE GARLAND STEELE

(Continued from August Number)

She frowned a little. "A reason—may I hear it, please?"

"Certainly. I do not like Harvey Blaisdell."

"Possibly," she said, "you may not, but since he is a friend of very long standing I hardly see that it is a valid excuse for prohibiting what to me will be a very real pleasure. Don't you think you are a little prejudiced, David?"

"Oh, hang it all—I don't want you to go, dear!"

"I've promised Marion," she said evenly, "besides, you will not be alone—you will have your mother."

It was her parting bitterness, but she was hurting herself, almost more than she could bare. She went on up to her dressing-room with a sudden sickness at heart that David and she had so utterly lost it, the witchery of mere loving. Even yet, to have gone away with him, somewhere, and shut the world outside—it might have come back to them. If only they could be alone, these two, to make the bare places blossom, but as she opened her door, there, in the firelight, the shadow still lingered—his mother!

"I was just going, Elinor—I'm quite warm now." With a pathetic dignity the older woman rose; one could see in her eyes a dawning knowledge—was she to fit into their lives only as an unwelcome guest?

"You are not disturbing me in the least," said Elinor coldly. She had pulled down the blinds and left the room to firelight and shadow. "You will remember the Varians are dining with us tonight. I think I told you."

"Yes, I know. But if you don't mind, Elinor, I—I'll just have my tea in my room—if it won't give you any trouble."

"Not at all," assented Elinor, "James shall attend to it." Her relief was evident.

"And David will come to me for a little while afterward," went on David's mother. "I do like to have an old-fashioned good night. When he was little, he always said his prayers with me."

He cannot very well leave his guests," said Elinor. But David's deep voice in the hall interrupted her.

"That's all right, little mother, I'll be on hand; I guess you've got a claim in this case, haven't you?" His tones were strangely tender; he did not look toward Elinor, as she stood, her hands drooped at her sides, in the shadow; instead he took his mother's arm and led her on up the stairs.

Elinor turned to her dressing-table with eyes that flashed. "I shall go," she murmured, "to Marion's—I am tired, and I am bitter, and—I don't care!"

The lumbering red car was waiting, stocked and ready; a smaller one, Blaisdell's own, rested an impudent wheel on a border of late asters. Blaisdell, bending an experienced eye on the steering gear, spoke with a determined and cheerful lightness.

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"You, dear lady, are to ride with me. The Conways and the rest of them are all birds of a feather, Marion's feather—you and I, well, we are just nomads, but we belong to the same tribe."

Elinor laughed. She felt strangely exhilarant, and under the domination of the old, bantering delight of his speech with her. "I shall like it of all things, Harvey. If I see an apple, I shall order you out to climb the tree; if I am thirsty the thermos bottle won't do, I shall insist upon a spring. Oh, but you'll have your hands full."

"A labor of love, I assure you," he said gravely, and he looked her full in the eyes.

"You'll have to wait," called his sister's voice from the veranda, "the others are not quite ready. Mrs. Conway has a note to get off, and Dr. Delafield is on the long-distance—better come up here, Elinor. Harvey will bore you to death."

He smiled. "Sisterly—isn't she!" And Elinor laughed gaily.

He strolled off with her in the direction of the winter-garden, down a walk lined with young cedars. Something, a vivid sky, the brilliant splashes of sunlight in the foreground, the old sun-dial to their left, reminded her dimly of their Italian days, and the bright, deft touches of a friendship that had lured them into fascinating byways. She sighed and her face changed sharply. Yet this was quite, quite different! They rested for a moment by a flight of stone steps.

"Elinor, something is troubling you."

At the definiteness of his voice she turned startled eyes upon him.

"You are not happy," he said doggedly, "you've lost the gleam."

"Oh," she said, "the gleam!"

He watched her steadily. "I'm not going to probe," he said, "even my—regard has no right to do that, but—isn't there a remedy?"

She smiled bitterly. "I'm not admitting that I need one, Harvey."

But he only said softly, "Poor little girl!"

She lost it, suddenly, the poise that had never betrayed her to any of them, not even to David. Tears swept into her eyes, her face quivered. "Don't," she said, "make it so hard, please—since I must go back to it."

"Why," he asked, in a low voice, "should you go back?"

She shook her head, gazing at the cedars through blurred misery. "You see," he said, all at once savage, "I care what becomes of you. I won't have you hurt and suffering like the rest of us! No, don't speak—the man who loves honestly—as I do—has his own right."

But she had touched his arm with a passionate denial. "Oh, hush," she said, "they are calling us—it's Marion—we must go back!" and blindly she set her face away from him toward the house.

"It's a dispatch," called Marion, "for Elinor—a boy just brought it from the station—and we are all ready to start, you idlers."

Elinor threw back her head as she opened it, "I am quite ready," she said, "to go with you, dears—to the end of the world." And then suddenly she stood arrested, rigid, her face white and drawn, the paper fluttering to her feet. "It's from home," she said, "there has been an accident—my husband has been hurt."

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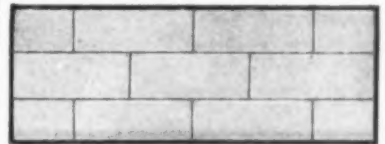
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Blaisdell, his own face paling, stooped to read it with an intake of his breath:

"David ill; hurt this morning on Broadway; don't worry, but come to us. Mother."

Elinor was turning to him piteously. "About the trains," she said, "can you tell me?"

"I'll take you at once," he said gently, "in the car—there is one leaving in twenty minutes." He had read her love for David in her eyes.

A few moments later she was whirling on with him, down the long white road, past winter barns perched on near brown hillsides, and trim little cottages where love dwelt. Love—it seemed the most vital thing to her now, in her stricken world; happiness stood for so little—it was love only that counted.

She drew down her veil as they stopped at the little ivy-covered station; they had just two minutes, the agent said, there she was, now—coming around the bend. She held out her hand.

"Good-by," she said sadly, "and—thank you."

He merely pressed it; there was nothing really to say to her without saying, once again, too much. There was no parlor coach, so he placed her far down the aisle, by a dust-rimmed window, her nearest neighbor a little, shriveled old lady in a worn cashmere shawl, then, at an ominous whistle, he turned to go.

"I hope," he faltered, "you will find him—better." And she nodded with misty eyes. She knew what the effort had cost him. And then slowly he drifted away from her, and with him, Hillside.

She kept thinking, thinking, as she sped onward through the glowing afternoon, and always under her depression and her fear was the exultant thought: "I will have him to myself—now!" She felt brave, in the face of it, to bear all things. Just they two, she in her strength and he in his weakness—she could claim him in this vital hour as her own. "If only," she paused quiveringly, "if only—he was there, still."

The thought made the moments hours, and the hours years of misery till she was at last in the cab going back to him. It was late, and the street lamps were lighted; the roar of traffic had died down to the beat of steady home-going feet, and she sobbed a little as she looked out into the cheerful darkness and thought how often he had measured his glad homeward way to her side, and of how, too, she had waited for him as he must be waiting for her now.

The house, as she stopped in front of it, seemed altogether too stolid and unexpressive of the misery it held, and she waited breathlessly for its final word. Would it be life—or that other thing?

A trained nurse met her in the hall as she stumbled across the threshold, professionally antagonistic until she had learned her name. "Oh," she said, "yes—Mr. Moreland's wife—we were expecting you. The patient has just been fixed for the night. I'm sorry, but we cannot have him disturbed—your mother is upstairs, she will tell you."

But Elinor almost fiercely was demanding her crumb of comfort.

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"He is not—worse?"

"There is no change, so far; the doctor can tell better in the morning."

Elinor, sharp fear again clutching her heart, mounted slowly upward. There was a light from her dressing-room, and an odor of carbolic pervaded the hall. She staggered a little, uncertain as to where she must go, and then she saw his mother coming to her.

She followed blankly into the small room at the end.

"Yes, he's alive, my dear—for the rest, it is in God's hands, you know."

Elinor sat down, feeling bruised and helpless and rebellious, oh, so rebellious still.

"It was all so simple," the other woman was saying, tearfully, "just a poor Italian who didn't know English, and who got in front of an automobile with his fruit-stand. David pulled him out of the way! I've been glad, at least, of that, Elinor—that it was for somebody else—that was so like David."

"Will—he die?" asked Elinor stonily.

The face opposite quivered. "They don't seem to know, dear—he is very much hurt, his arm is broken in two places, and there is shock—whether there's anything else—" She stopped to wipe the tears away. "We must try to be cheerful," she went on, "David wouldn't want us to fret—and you must have some tea."

Elinor hardly heard her. "He will know I am here," she told herself, "he will ask for me, and then not all the world shall keep me away from him!"

She sat on, waiting, through the hour that followed, listening for a sound of a summons from that silent room, yet when it came she was unprepared for it. The nurse, opening the door, looked in. "I think," she said, "Mrs. Moreland, that if you will come in for a moment it may quiet him; he is not, of course, rational, but he seems to be calling your name."

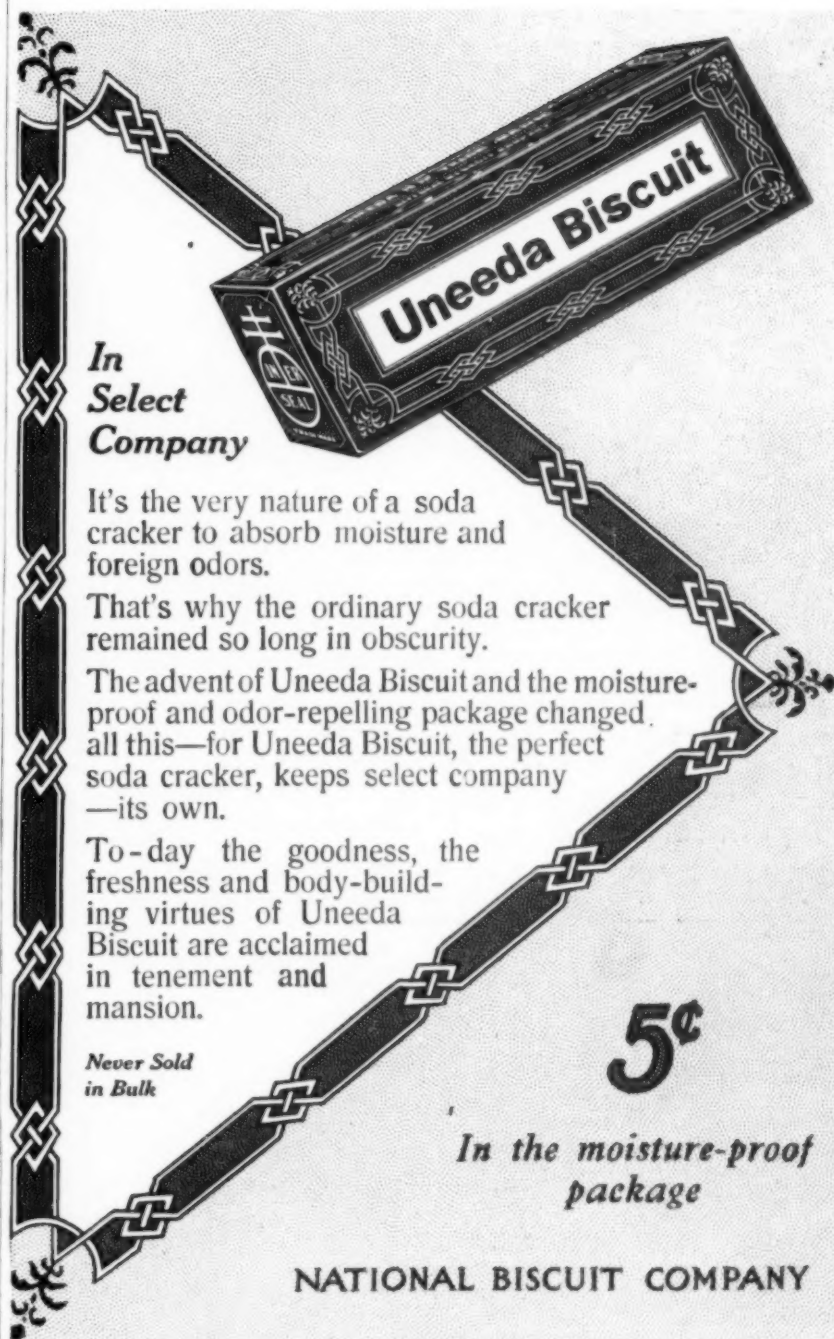
Elinor, rising hastily, was met with a gentle but decided negative. "I meant his mother, please—she has been with him, you know, all through it; to see anyone else just now might be too great a shock—we want to keep the pulse down if we can!"

And Elinor sank back again with a sick disappointment.

It was, to her, the supreme bitterness through the three days that followed, that even in his unconsciousness he felt the need, not of her, but of his mother. She stood by, wan and silent, waiting for some moment that would unite them again, some pressure of his hand that would tell her he knew and had forgiven. But he lay quiescent, unheeding, under her touch.

Sometimes, when he wandered, she would bend to listen, but she could only rise again, baffled; it was his mother who pieced together the fragments into some dim and fragrant memory of his youth.

"He's talking of the creek," she said softly, "it ran just back of our house, the boys used to swim in it on hot days," and at Elinor's upturned look, "I lost two—one at twelve, and the other at seven. David," and she stopped a moment, "was the oldest—he is all I have left." Or again, "He means our old girl, Nancy—he used to be so fond of her cookies," and so it went on, his horse, or his college days, or the planting that must be hurried—always he turned those unseeing eyes to the one person who could understand. Elinor herself was the



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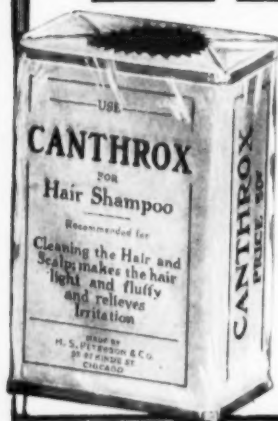




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outsider, the alien, and it hurt her to a pain beyond hurting. Once she spoke of it in sudden jealous anguish:

"He never speaks," she cried, "of me—and surely I have loved him—too!"

The calm eyes were lifted quietly for a moment. "You must not mind that, Elinor, he's just a little boy, now—when he wakes, it will be you, dear, who count more than all of us."

Before the gentle abnegation Elinor stood back, ashamed. She watched with furtive eyes the silent ministrations of this little woman who was sharing her grief. The nurses never minded her, she was his mother—she had won, by long and faithful vigil through the fretful nights of childhood, the right to be with him here. It was she who found the vases for the flowers, who was trusted to drop his medicine, who sometimes, when the nurse took a walk, or a nap, was left sole possessor of the room and its dear, helpless burden, for Elinor, in her corner, was still from very fear that they might ask her to go.

"It is so hard," she whispered once, "to do nothing."

"To be patient and brave and still—yes, that is hard, my dear. When David's father went to the war, before we were married, I learnt what that meant to all women—but you see, he came back again."

Elinor lifted a pale face. "Do you think David—will come back again?"

The little figure straightened. "My dear—love is a very strong hand to hold us from the dark; yes, I think he will come back."

Elinor felt strangely humble. She was beginning to learn, in her wondering heart, the swift-working miracle of this plain woman's gentle courage; it was becoming the heaven of her life.

"He is better, decidedly," said the doctor, "the temperature is down and the pulse is stronger. I think we'll get him out of the woods yet, but remember—I am making no promise."

Yet it was enough, after he had gone, for those two who waited to grow lighter hearted, and then, suddenly that afternoon, the curtain was lifted. David, on his pillow, stirred, and opened sane, familiar eyes.

"Elinor," he said very weakly, "has Elinor come home?"

In a moment she was bending above him. "Dearest—dearest!" The light on her face was the high-water mark of her joy.

The nurse stepped forward, motioning her back. "He must sleep now," she said evenly, "there must be no talking for a day or two. I think, though, his mother would like to know that he is rational—that he is out of danger; she went to get a long-stemmed vase for those chrysanthemums."

Elinor stole softly out of the room. Her eyes, through her tears, were shining. The hallway was full of long, soft shadows; the twilight of peace and a December day had fallen, but down at the far end of it a little woman in an old-fashioned black dress moved slowly, her hands filled with vivid yellow bloom. Elinor stood for a moment, with an odd little contraction in her throat, then she swept forward and gathered the shabby figure into strong young arms.

"Mother," she sobbed, "oh, mother, David has come back—to you and me!"



## Woman and the Customs

(Continued from page 13)

matching the color of her rough-straw turban, lay deep down in the fold where the brim was turned up against the crown. The softness of the velvet would have deceived any prying finger, and the lady would have saved her pearls had it not been for the foreign spy system.

Among the first-class passengers of an incoming steamer there was once a nun whose prayer-book was never out of her hands. But the astute inspector happened to know that nuns of the order to which the traveler's garb proclaimed her allegiance never traveled alone. The prayer-book proved to be full of diamonds. Not infrequently has the cloak of religion been used to preclude suspicion. But something more than a religious uniform is needed to prevent personal inspection. Over-acting brought the downfall of a too demure Salvation Army lassie, whose bonnet was stuffed with expensive gloves.

Animals are sometimes used by their unscrupulous owners to aid them in smuggling. The puffed-out fur of a pet dog and the angrily ruffled plumage of a parrot have both been found to be due to hidden diamonds. Even the old device of the false-bottom trunk furnishes an occasional variation; witness the case of the woman who declared that she bought hers—in which valuable sables were concealed—because the false bottom made such a convenient ironing-board!

The Government saved \$12,000,000 last year in customs duties. This enormous sum represents the benefit from compelling people to be honest. The Government reports show that it is the woman tourist who, because there are so many of her, is the most frequent offender against the law of her country as manifested in the customs regulations. And it is well for her to remember that it is this same law which makes her journeyings safe. Its arm is as quick to protect her in foreign lands as to punish her upon her return. And in collecting a duty upon her excessive purchases, it is but protecting the merchant at home who has thus been deprived of her patronage.

## Fashionable Bonnets for Little Folk

(Continued from page 26)

and large enough to cover the entire surface. The deep, straight brim is also cut on square lines, with the outside covered with five or six rows of Valenciennes lace edging gathered in tiny ruffles and overlapping. The inside of this brim is finished with three rows of narrow frilled lace, with the remainder a plain silk facing. Broad white ribbon is twirled softly between brim and crown and two long loops hang from each side, finished in severe Quaker style at the top. A cluster of tiny hand-made rosebuds, fashioned from pink satin with accompanying green leaves, are placed jauntily at the side of the brim near the front edge.

A mother was telling her little boy Ray, aged five, something about the habits of animals. "Why do you think a dog hangs his tongue out of his mouth?" she asked him.

"I dess to balance his tail, mamma," was Ray's ready answer.—To-Day's Magazine.

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## On the Banks of the Rhone

By F. L. ROGERS



STUDYING A GREEN-BOUND  
FRENCH GRAMMAR

THE Rhone is broad at Tournon, the Rhone is beautiful at Tournon. Shining at the base of green hills, on whose heights an old castle stands, it passes beneath a long bridge, one of its many bridges. Upon this bridge, this morning, was walking a girl, beautiful, as are all the daughters of south France, and, for the same reason, alive with grace and the joy of living. She turned down a path that led from the farther end of the bridge along the river bank. When she had gone a few paces she heard a voice, a full-toned masculine voice, reading aloud from a French text, slowly and badly, and she smiled.

"*Bonjour, Monsieur.*"

"*Bonjour, Gabrielle; I have been waiting for you,*" said the young American, arising from the flat stone upon which he had been seated, studying a green-bound French grammar.

"I wish I could speak French as well as you speak English, Gabrielle. How did you learn it so well?"

"My brother, the curé, has always studied it. He has been to England to study, and he taught me."

"I see. How beautiful you are this morning, Gabrielle; is it the new dress?"

"I made it myself, Monsieur," she replied, with a little bow.

"Ah, did you? Well, it would do credit to the Parisian—what do you call the dressmakers—*couturières*?"

"My aunt at Valence, who has lived at Paris, taught me to sew."

"She taught you well. But you would be, in anything, *charmante*. But come, the sun is getting hot; let us go to the schoolroom under the tree for our lesson."

It was a sight for poets, the young American of easy strength, the accompanying girl, white clad, whose gaiety now and again made the echoes musical.

"Oh, Monsieur," she laughed, as they walked and conversed, "you mustn't speak *all* your vowels nasal, that is cruelty to our beautiful language."

"Very well, I will try to do better, Mademoiselle teacher. Here we are at the classroom. Please to ascend your throne, and I will take my humble place below."

The throne mentioned was part of a huge weathered rock, whose far edge made the river currents ripple, and whose central mass, including the natural seat mentioned, was shadowed by a great tree near by on the bank. The nymphs and river gods might have held court here.

"Where was our last lesson, Gabrielle? Here is the next one—regular verbs. I like regularity in all things, especially in verbs. *Aimer - aimant - aimé. Aimer, to love. J'aime la France, j'aime les français, j'aime la belle Gabrielle; je vous aime beaucoup!* That is correct, is it not, Mademoiselle?"

"All except the last, Monsieur. You must not talk nonsense, you know. I have told you before."

"That isn't nonsense, Gabrielle—it is the truth. I have learned more of other things than I have of French since you have been teaching me. I have learned that you are the most charming girl in Provence—in France—in the world! Gabrielle, I want you to go back to America with me."

"Oh, Monsieur, you Americans are impulsive. Have you not spoken even so to some American girl—one of those great, glorious creatures that flash through here like meteors—such brilliance, such dress—ah, I wish I could afford to dress like that," she sighed, femininely. "You will go back soon and forget your friend of Tournon, and marry one of your own kind. I could never be like them."

"By heaven, no! There are no girls like you in America, not that I have met. You are quiet, beautiful, great. The American girls are great—differently. They are not quiet; they want to be like men, to do things God never gave them to do—business, government, running men's things. I like you better."

"But has Monsieur never loved one of the American girls?"

"Yes, Gabrielle, I did, or fancied I did. But when a man is poor and stupid—it was of no use."

"Oh, Monsieur, you cannot be poor. Did you not give ever so many francs to help repair our church?—and stupid?—No!"

"If you think so well of me, Gabrielle, I am satisfied. I would try



HE WATCHED HER WHITE DRESS  
DISAPPEAR DOWN THE PATH

to keep your good opinion—always. Gabrielle, will you not go back with me to America and see the great sights, and live with me in a big, big world, where every day would be more full of life than a whole, long, dreamy month is here?"

The ripple of the river beyond the rock kept the silence countenance."

"Leave France, leave Tournon, leave *mon père*, my dear father? Oh, I could not. I would be unhappy in your big world. Here I am content. It is peaceful, we have all we want of life. But you have said that you like our country, too."

"Yes, I love your country. But my business in America—you see, Gabrielle, I have affairs; I am not really poor, only there are so many with more wealth in my country. If you come with me you can have the surroundings of a princess, and a fairy godmother shall supply your every wish. You could send a thousand gifts and comforts home to your father, you could buy for yourself a thousand things that you would wish. We have hundreds of great palaces of treasure, greater than your great stores of Paris, and you could find your every fancy, and you could dress—ah, all the world, the world of society, would admire my Gabrielle. I am in earnest, girl; I cannot do without you. If a man's sincerest—"

A puffing launch came just at this moment into view, rounding the curve of the river below them, laden apparently with tourists, a merry, laughing group. At the prow flew gaily a little silk United States flag; the stars and stripes made his heart bound.

"Gabrielle—our flag—the American flag—see!"

"Yes! And the Americans, do you know any of them?"

The boat was coming close, and the party ceased talking for a moment, regarding the delightful couple on the bank. At the end seat sat a young woman of the virile blonde type, having an air of poise and distinction. She looked at the young man on the bank, and the latter, looking back, wished from the bottom of his heart that he were alone, or in Africa, or any place else whatsoever. For this was the girl whom for some six years he had vainly tried to make accept his offerings of eternal and unchangeable affection. He raised his hat in salute, and several of the party responded gaily, but she did not stir, only looked with that calmness which is superior to contempt. The launch was around the other curve in a minute; each departing chug of its engine said intolerable things to him. Gabrielle, whom he had forgotten, spoke.

"I saw," she said simply, and with an air of concealed pain that doubled his misery, "it was she, and you love her still, monsieur. I think I must go. Father will need me to help with the work."

She extended her hand. "Good-by—*adieu!*" He grasped the hand and looked into her eyes, but they were filled with tears, and she turned them away.

"No," she responded, quietly, to the pleading in his gaze, "let me go—alone."

The man stood alone. He watched her white dress disappear down the path; and then he looked at the river, where the trail of the launch through the water still showed.

"It is said that impetuous people have black eyes."

"Yes, and if they don't have them, they are apt to get them."—N. Y. Evening Mail.

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MADAM—please remember that. A stain with another name is not the same. Positively you cannot begin to equal the fine effects of Jap-a-lac—its beautiful, lasting results, its remarkable covering capacity—with any imitation.

Because Jap-a-lac is made differently—from a careful selection of special gums and oils ideal for the purpose.

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# JAP-A-LAC

Is Made in 18  
Colors and Natural (Clear)

There is nothing like Jap-a-lac as a money saver for the housewife who delights in managing well. Not only because it brings back the beauty and usefulness of the things she was ready to discard—because it covers more square inches to the given quantity—but because Jap-a-lac costs so little.

In the United States, Jap-a-lac prices are—(Full U. S. Measure):  $\frac{1}{4}$ -Pt., 20c;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Pt., 30c; Pt., 50c; Qt., 90c;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Gal., \$1.65; Gal., \$3.00.

In Canada—(Full Imperial Measure):  $\frac{1}{4}$ -Pt., 25c;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Pt., 35c; Pt., 60c; Qt., \$1.10;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Gal., \$1.95; Gal., \$3.50.

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with this artificial EAR DRUM in my ears. I never feel them—they are perfectly comfortable, and no one sees them. I will tell you the true story, how I got deaf, and how I made myself hear.



Pat. July 15, 1908

#### ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUM COMPANY

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\$1.95



Send No Money

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Write today for this handsome 16-inch beautifully curled French Ostrich Feather, black or white only. If you find it a big bargain remit \$1.95, or sell it feathers and get your own Free. Enclose 6c postage.

#### ALSO BIG BARGAINS IN WILLOW PLUMES

made of carefully selected stock, and at one-third the regular price, 18-inch, \$5.00, 20-inch, \$7.50, 22-inch, \$10. Because of this low price, each must accompany each order for Willow Plumes, but money refunded promptly if not as represented. I will make your old Ostrich feathers no matter how worn, into a beautiful Willow Plume. Write for particulars and catalogue of high grade feathers and hair goods.

ANNA AYERS, Dept. 340, 21 Quincy Street, Chicago





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Write today for our free book of instructions for mothers by Dr. Ellen Dean Wade. It tells how to keep the baby well and strong, also describes **Glascock's Baby Walker**. Weak backs and bow-legs prevented. Baby amused and mother relieved of his care. **Write for this free book today!** Glascock Bros. Mfg. Co., 630 State Street, Muncie, Ind.



## Wedding

Invitations, Announcements, Etc. 200 in script lettering, including two sets of envelopes, \$2.50. Write for samples. 100 Visiting Cards, 50c.

C. OTT ENGRAVING CO., 1021 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### The Premiums

(Continued from page 21)

comforted; "Ella Trowbridge's bag may drop to pieces without a moment's warning. I'll buy you one when you're ready to go."

"I don't want you to buy a bag. I want to make the cigar people give us one."

"Well, I'm not dead yet. This is just a temporary let down—"

"Oh, no!"—once started, she enjoyed being a martyr—"I can't think of asking you to smoke again. Not for a premium traveling-bag. Never mind, I'll borrow Ella's when I go. We mustn't afford one."

But Ted, anxious to tide over the difficulty, praised her glibly and again offered the loan of his own battered satchel.

"Just leave the coupons where they are," he said; "I'll keep the boys busy at it, anyway."

"I never want to see those coupons," Amy answered emphatically. "It was a very foolish thing all around." And she made a secret resolve, due to her husband's tobacco heart, to go back to the premium coffee.

Ted expected several encores on this scene, but Amy resolutely read fashion notes out loud and reminded him for the hundredth time of his mistakes in last summer's gardening. Having been sincere in his scare about extra smoking, he gave silent thanks and resolved to buy a bag as a surprise.

The following Friday, Amy sorted out the afternoon mail carefully. Two letters for her and three for Ted. And one was marked with the cigar premium's stamp.

"Dear old Ted—he's going to give me a surprise," she said, holding the letter up to the light, as if that would illumine the contents.

"Now, why would they be writing to Ted unless—unless he has turned in coupons? It isn't an advertisement or a catalogue—it's a personal letter."

After six and a half seconds of deliberation she tore it open. Back in the haze of the honeymoon there had been that inevitable remark of "All my affairs are yours." So, after five years of allowing the principle to stand untouched, Amy foreclosed.

The letter ran:

"Dear Mr. Terry:—We are in receipt of your favor of the 5th—one thousand cigar coupons—for which you request our genuine hand-sewn leather traveling-bag for ladies, brass mounted, double lined. We will forward the same to the address given as soon as the premium is released from our stock house."

"If the article is not all that we have represented, kindly let us know at your earliest convenience. We wish to ask you whether you prefer the English or plain script style of initial M. You did not specify, when ordering. We have M's in both styles and will send same as soon as we hear from you."

"Very truly,

"Premium Cigar Company."

Amy re-read the letter slowly. Then she calculated rapidly that her initials were A. S. T.; that her husband's were E. S. T.; that "M" must be the surname initial of the future premium owner; that her husband must have been saving coupons for some moons; that he knew to whom the bag was going; that his weak heart was only affectation, since the com-

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**Stay-Tyde**  
Willow Plume  
18 inches Long  
15 inches Wide  
Only \$ 5.50



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Hand tied by our new patent process which prevents the delicate blue from breaking. Sold at less than you pay elsewhere for ordinary Willows.

**STAY-TYDE WILLOW PLUMES**

18 in. long.	15 in. wide.	\$ 5.50
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17 in. Special \$1.95

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We have established a world-wide reputation on our No. 401 magnificent 19 inch French Curl Plume at \$5.00, made of rich, glossy, best male ostrich with wide, broad fibers and heavy French head. Black, white and colors . . . . . **\$5.00**

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SEND 25c to cover express charges and we will ship any of above C. O. D. FOR FREE EXAMINATION. Or send full purchase price and we will send ALL CHARGES PREPAID. Money will be promptly refunded if for any reason you are not satisfied.

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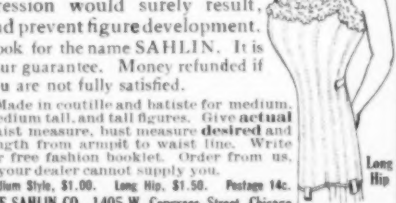
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We will send you prepaid for examination any of the following: If pleased, pay low price; if not, return to us. Send references. Or, if you prefer, send money with order. Money back if not satisfied. Enclose sample of hair.

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For the New Collures (see illustration). Very latest and most beautiful style of the season. Fine natural wavy hair. Ordinary shades.

1-34 oz. 22 in. \$4.00 Value, Special at **\$2.50**

2 oz. 24 in. \$6.00 Value, Special at **\$3.95**

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Write for new illustrated catalogue. Sent FREE.

**MRS. B. NECRESCOU,**

Dept. 308-120 S. State St., CHICAGO, ILL.

pany would not give two of the same premiums to one individual; that she had married a most disappointing man, and that she despised him as much as she pitied herself.

After which, she indulged in an old-fashioned cry, read the letter again and rushed to the library table to find the coupon box. It was empty!

Salt to the wound. He had dared take her forty-nine pathetic little coupons to add to his nine hundred and fifty-one others. And then tell her that—

A fourth reading of the letter showed daylight on the fact that it was his not specifying which style of initial he wanted that gave him away. Amy felt a glow of thanks for the head of the initial department. "To the address given"—where was it going? Terry's one sister lived in the West and her name was Anna Terry. "M" would scarcely fit that. Amy laid the letter on top of the looted coupon box and sat down to await Ted's homecoming.

She thought of a good many things meanwhile. All their petty differences of opinion, all their little quarrels became magnified as she recalled them. She could look back now and see where a year ago—even two years, or possibly three—perhaps longer—she had begun to lose her hold on Ted.

Marrying him had been easy. The hard part had been the eternal upholding of her attraction for him, the endless charm which is needed to make a man anxious to get the first ferryboat home. Amy began to feel that she had been cheated. After she had enjoyed every thrill that defrauded rights could give her, she felt indignation, rage, offended dignity and scorn. But by the time Ted's step sounded, only an infinite sense of distress remained. Like most trustful wives, her creed had been "There are only two kinds of men in the world—Ted and the other kind."

At first, stumbling through the dark, Ted thought Amy must be ill. He ran upstairs and lit the hall gas. Then he saw her in the den, with set lips and a white face, holding a letter in her hands.

"From home?" he asked anxiously.

She held it out to him stiffly. "It was addressed to you, but I opened it. I thought it was a surprise for me. It was."

He glanced over the sheet rapidly. Then he said, briefly, "I don't know one thing about it. It's a mistake."

She laughed shrilly. "Oh, there's no mistake—except your forgetting to tell which style of initial 'M' you wanted. Very careless of you, Ted; I wouldn't have thought it."

"Amy! You mean to accuse me of getting a traveling-bag for anyone besides yourself?"

"What made you take the coupons I had saved?" She held out the empty box to him—her hand was shaking.

Terry flushed. "Why—you said you never wanted to see them again, didn't you? Don't you remember it?"

"Very well. So you thought I was such a silly little goose as never to give their disappearance a second thought. You imagined I would credit you with extreme thoughtfulness in removing anything objectionable." She laughed again. For the first time in his life Terry would have rather had her cry. He could have stood that better.

"Oh, I know I opened the letter," she

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For Men, Women  
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I guarantee my hose against darning or mending, against holes in the heel or toe. For every pair that does not make good I will give a new pair FREE.

My guarantee means absolutely the very best quality in every strand of the yarn used in making my hose. Means a smooth, even, silky-lisle finish—gauzy and sheer—cool and comfortable—attractive in appearance. A stocking shaped to the foot—ankle, heel and toe. All Buster Brown Hosiery has the "German Loop" toe—no seams or knots—French finish tops, reinforced heel, toe and garter tops. Garters won't tear nor stretch them out of shape.

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Guaranteed—25c a Pair

4 pairs in a box for \$1.00

Guaranteed 4 months against darning

For Men, Women and Children

ALL COLORS—ALL SIZES

**Buster Brown's Darnless Hosiery**, guaranteed, is the only silk lisle 25c hose made. It is the most serviceable, and, at the same time, the most presentable and comfortable. Live merchants everywhere sell **Buster Brown's Darnless Guaranteed Hosiery**. If you have the slightest difficulty in finding the genuine **Buster Brown's Hosiery** (with the trade mark guaranteed on each pair) send your size and color wanted with \$1.00, and we will send you 4 pairs, postpaid, to any address. Write the MILL direct.

### Autobiography of Buster Brown Free

We will send you a copy of the Autobiography of BUSTER BROWN free, if you will enclose us 4c to cover cost of wrapping and postage. It is Buster Brown's own story of himself and his famous and wonderful dog Tige; illustrated in colors, funny, witty and entertaining to everybody—young or old.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

### This Very Special Offer

Of a new fall Serge Skirt for \$3.75, and Linen Waist for \$1.50, for late summer and fall wear, will be greatly appreciated by the two million women who annually buy their apparel from the Stevens' Catalogue.

Send your order for either or both immediately, and when you receive them if you are not thoroughly satisfied, return at our expense and we will cheerfully refund your money.

The smart, beautifully tailored waist is made of pure Irish Linen, white, tucked in  $\frac{3}{4}$  tucks back and front, with stiff cuffs and detachable collar. It is a waist that will give great service, a new fall model, and one that you will enjoy every minute you have it on. Very special, at \$1.50.

The skirt is a new fall model, made of fine quality navy blue or black worsted serge. It has panel front and back in the new loose hanging effect, finished with silk ornaments and buttons, from which extends a deep cluster of side plaits, giving the new lines shown in the latest fall models. Two full length side box plaits give an extra fullness at bottom not shown in the cut. A remarkable bargain in every respect. Special, at \$3.75. Same skirt in white serge, \$4.00.

Give bust, waist and skirt measurements.

#### "The Most Satisfactory Stocking"

"I never wore," is the verdict of every woman who has tried these stockings with a pure silk boot—white, black and colors. Give size. 50 cents.

#### Our Fall Catalogue is Ready

And will greatly interest you, as it shows all the prettiest new things for fall, and will tell you just how much wider the skirts are to be and the new length in coats, besides the new materials and colors. Send your address today.

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## Shirr-Ruffle Bust Form

New Model

A Perfect Figure for \$1.

If you are not satisfied with your figure; not fully developed as nature intended, wear the Shirr-Ruffle Bust Form Makes a Woman Charming and Attractive



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Give Bust  
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compositions. Success means fame and cash. No experience necessary. \$10,000 recently paid for a popular song. Send us your work or write for FREE PARTICULARS. We want original song poems, with or without music.

H. Kirkus Dugdale Co., Desk 138, Washington, D. C.

rambled on. "You are probably waiting to tell me of that, too."

"Look here, Amy, it's a mistake. It must be little Smith's mistake. I gave him the forty-nine coupons—he wanted enough to get two hundred. Seems you can get some fool thing for two hundred. I didn't think you'd care—"

"It's no mistake on Smith's part. You had your thousand clear, besides what you gave him."

The 'phone rang loudly. Ted picked up the receiver. "Hello, that you, Smith? What? Haven't written yet—well, how do I know?—ask somebody else; I never wrote a premium letter in my life. Ask Chilson—ask anybody—" He hung up the receiver with a discordant clash.

"Well?" asked Amy steadily.

Ted was still flushing. "It was Smith. Seems he hasn't written in for his premium yet and wanted me to suggest the letter; so it wasn't Smith. You were right. But it is a mistake, and I'm not trying to deceive you."

"Aren't you? How dare you stand there and tell me you didn't order a traveling-bag? How dare you deny it?"

"Well, I can and will. I'm not going to say I didn't give away the coupons, but I didn't order anything from that company—or any other. You can write and ask to see the letter. If you're going to let a little thing like this make trouble, all I can say is you're not very trusting."

"No, it's a good thing I'm not. I suppose you think I ought to help select 'M's' initial. Once for all, I never, never can trust you again, and I don't want—"

Downstairs the bell pealed. Ted hurried down, glad of a momentary respite. Left alone, Amy clenched her hands tightly. It was getting harder every minute not to cry.

"I say, Amy," Ted shouted up to her. "Here's a wire from somebody." He came up the stairs three at a time, the unopened telegram in his hand.

"Why don't you open it?" Amy asked, coldly.

"Because it's for you," stammered Ted, in truth somewhat surprised at that fact.

Amy tore open the envelope and hastily read its contents. Then she flung the paper on the table angrily. Terry darted forward to rescue it. This is what he read:

"Mrs. Edward Terry:—Shaving set 30¢ not in stock. Wire other choice.

"Premium Cigar Company."

"So you've been saving, too?" he observed, grimly.

"I! I never saved before Thursday night. Ted, you don't believe I ordered a shaving set?"

In his heart he did not, but hurt masculine pride forbade his coming halfway. The tables were turned. "Well, this is pretty conclusive evidence," he remarked quietly.

"It's all wrong—I don't know a single thing about it—a shaving set! For whom should I order a shaving set?"

"That's what I'm trying to find out," was the answer, "and when you tell me I'll tell you about the owner of the traveling-bag."

"Ah, then you admit you ordered it?" she flashed back.

"Not a bit; I ordered a traveling-bag in the same way you ordered a shaving set. You certainly weren't thinking of me, Amy, for you know I don't need one. Come on—out with it."

Amy put up her hands in protest. "I

didn't order a shaving set. I haven't a coupon to my name."

"You must look over the catalogue and pick out a substitute—you wouldn't let anyone think you were a quitter, would you?" Ted was enjoying himself hugely.

She clutched the hateful telegram in despair. "I hate premiums!—they cause more trouble—"

"Just what the boys said. And how many coupons does it take for a shaving set? You must have been saving for some time."

"I tell you I never saved before. This is a mistake."

Terry took a step forward so he could thump a table by way of punctuation. "Whether you ordered it or not isn't the question. This isn't the age of miracles. And this isn't a blackmailing enterprise. It's a plain premium shop that evidently thinks you and I want a couple of samples. Now, I'll tell you for the last time, Amy, I don't know anything about that bag. Not a blessed thing!"

She did not answer; her silence irritated her husband more than a torrent of words.

"Why don't you say something?" he demanded. "Say anything—but don't sit there like a stone image. What do you know about that wire? You may as well tell the whole story."

"After you tell me about the letter," was the retort.

It was long past dinner time. Terry's primitive desire for food was making him savage, although he didn't credit it to that; he thought his anger came from injured dignity and Amy's unjust suspicion. But a good dinner would have proved a very satisfactory peacemaker.

"We can't go on this way," Amy ventured; "I—I can't stand it, Ted."

He stalked over to the window in silence.

"Please tell me," she begged, impulsively, "just tell me—I won't mind, I promise not to mind. But tell me."

"Tell what?"

"Who is 'M'?"

He turned on his heel and left the room. "M" is a lady barber who wants a new shaving set to start in business with," came back to her.

She could hear him foraging in the kitchen and pantry, but for once her sense of housewifely order was not aroused. Only the mystery of the letter and the telegram seemed vital. It must have been some time before she heard him go into the library and light the gas. To think he could read at a time like this!

Drip, drip, drip—her acute ears detected a steady flow of water. He must have left it turned on in the kitchen. It would be overflowing the sink in a few minutes (the drains were out of order), and then it would come into the pantry, creep into the dining-room, into the front hall, into the entry (the rug there was new), onto the porch, down the steps, into the street, where it would probably freeze—Amy's head was swimming. She remembered she had eaten very little lunch.

Still she did not move. The persistent drip of water continued. Then she smelt a puff of smoke. In his excitement, Terry had lit a cigar!

Br-r-r-r-r— Another 'phone message. She lifted the receiver beside her automatically. Somehow she could not say "hello." At the same time she heard her husband lift the receiver on the downstairs extension.



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"The Garment that Breathes"

**Your figure lines are always trim and graceful, when you wear LaWalohn Corsette.**

A corset cover and bust supporter in one, and being **adjustable** may be fitted to the figure with any degree of snugness. Keeps the corset from bulging, conceals all flesh ridges, and gives a fine smooth surface over which to fit your gowns.

Delightfully light, cool and hygienic, because of its mesh material—Dr. Deimel Linen Mesh. And being boned with Walohn, the garment retains its fine shapeliness as long as you wear it.

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Send post card with dealer's name, for Brassiere Booklet, handsomely illustrated.

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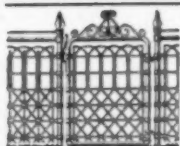
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25 Designs. All Steel

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"Hello," he said, quite naturally. "Hello, Mr. Terry," said a woman's voice. "This is Mrs. Trowbridge—you needn't call Amy to the 'phone, because I'm in a hurry. Just tell her that my husband had a lot of cigar coupons given him the other day. I knew Amy had set her heart on a traveling-bag, so I got my husband to send in a letter and sign your name, ordering the bag. Oh, yes, I ordered a little brass initial, too—an M. Will you ask her to look out for it? I've lost the middle initial off my bag, and I want to replace it. Now, please don't thank me, because it's only a fair exchange. Your wife gave me all her coffee coupons, and I'm going to get a beautiful copper chafing-dish with them. You know she has one. I didn't know how in the world I was going to repay her—"

"Was there a shaving set ordered?" he interrupted.

Ella Trowbridge's smooth voice flowed on without pause, "Yes, I ordered that as a surprise for my husband. I ordered it sent to your wife. You see, David is so suspicious—and he didn't know there were enough coupons besides the thousand for—"

Terry mumbled something polite, and then left the 'phone hanging, as he waded upstairs. He found Amy still holding the receiver to her ear. She had an inspired expression, as if she expected to hear a few more miracles from within.

"You heard?"

She nodded, the dimples creeping back into place slowly. Ted's frown changed into a smile. After a pause, he asked, "Does it occur to you that we are a pair of lunatics?"

She shook her head. Then, as he came closer, she said, in businesslike tones, "Wait a minute—we've got all evening to apologize in. But let's turn off the water first."

## Smart Developments of Early Fall Fashions

(Continued from page 38)

fashionable broad sailor collar, which may be either square or round at the back, as desired. In either case the collar is particularly graceful as its points extend to the low placed closing, reaching slightly below the waistline. The coat may be in either of two lengths, and two styles of sleeves are provided, one gathered at the top and the other plain. If the cuffs are used they may be effectively faced with the same material as that employed on the collar—striped silk, for instance. The large square pockets, showing the smart little turnover effect, give an attractive finish to the garment. This model may be suitably developed in any of the new coating materials, but is especially smart in dark blue or black heavy serge, with collar and cuffs of black and white striped taffeta. The pattern is in eight sizes, from thirty-two to thirty-six inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires six and five-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with one and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide for the collar and cuffs.

It is said that a gravestone in Maine bears this inscription:

"Here lies the body of Enoch Holden, who died suddenly and unexpectedly by being kicked to death by a cow. Well done, good and faithful servant!"—To-Day's Magazine.

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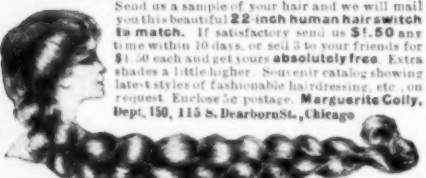
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Address Standard Varnish Works, 29 Broadway, New York, or 2620 Armour Ave., Chicago, or 301 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. Or International Varnish Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

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ASK YOUR DEALER (48)

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## Little Animal Stories

By I. F. FERRIS

### THE CAT THAT BOARDS

In an apartment house there lived a family owning a big black and white cat named Tommy, and after the manner of some inhuman and careless people this family moved away and did not take their



TOMMY MAKES HIS ADVENT KNOWN

cat, leaving Tommy to the mercy of the streets, to get along as best he could.

For weeks Tommy subsisted on scraps of garbage and what food was thrown him by the other tenants, and from this mode of living and being obliged to sleep in the cellars, he became both gaunt and dirty.

It was not his natural condition and he did not like it, so one morning when a new tenant, finding him upon the sidewalk, spoke kindly to him, Tommy pricked up his ears and became interested at once.

There are ninety-two suites of apartments in the four buildings that comprise the apartment house, and the new tenant took Tommy to her rooms on the second floor of the third building, and from that time he has not forgotten her location.

As regularly as seven o'clock in the morning comes, Tommy arrives at her door and makes his advent known by a series of very mild and subdued mews, seldom varying the time of his arrival by so much as five minutes, which suggested the opinion that he watched for the milkman to open the doors that were necessary to his entrance, and when he cannot get in he finds his way through the yards and sits under his new friend's windows, where he requests her in cat language to come down and get him.

One visit was quite enough for him to

observe the house and number of stairs that he had to climb, and he has never made a mistake, although each of the buildings is a counterpart of the others, and the entrances to the buildings and to the individual suites are identical.

Tommy has appointed himself a permanent boarder, but having had a taste of freedom from confinement he does not entirely dislike it. He has learned the ways of the outdoor world, and when he has had a square meal, a visit and a nap, Tommy is ready to go back to the call of the wild, and only returns to his home the following morning unless stormy weather makes it desirable for him to make an evening call and spend the night.

### THE SQUIRREL CARETAKERS

In one of the New England cities, Portland, Maine, the street railroad company maintains several amusement parks, to which patrons of the cars are admitted free of charge.

One of these was formed from an old estate on the banks of the Presumpscot River and is heavily wooded over the greater part of the tract, and the woods abound in families of gray squirrels, with bushy tails, and their relatives, the sleek, striped chipmunks.

The old farm sloped abruptly toward the river, and on the bank, in a natural amphitheater, have been built tiers of seats, forming an open-air theater, where the pine and oak trees grow up among the seats, which are sheltered from the sun by the dense foliage.

The audience, as is natural to summer audiences, consumes peanuts and popcorn during the performance, and many a stray nut or grain of corn is dropped in the course of the afternoon.

While the show is going on the squirrels and their cousins remain in the trees perched quietly on projecting branches, but as soon as it is over and the audience has left, one squirrel after another descends from his lofty perch and all engage in a hunt for popcorn and peanuts.

And a busy lot of little housecleaners they are—chattering and scampering over the seats and vacant stage, perching on the top of the piano or on one of the music racks to eat their findings, or racing up and down the aisles.

Frequent disputes arise as to the possession of some particularly attractive morsel, but dissensions in the family are usually quelled by one fat gray-whiskered, important-looking chap, who inevitably drives away the others in event of a dispute and appropriates the coveted prize himself.

By the time the audience begins to assemble for the evening performance the house has been cleaned of every vestige of anything eatable that was left during the afternoon, and the four-footed housecleaners retire.

To the quiet observer the show after the real show is over is often more entertaining than that afforded by the regular company, though the only music is the wind in the pine trees, and the performers are quite as amusing, although devoid of costume and make-up.



THEY HUNT FOR POPCORN AND PEANUTS



## Sewing Made Healthful

By Mme. Elise

SEWING is just as healthful as any other occupation if the figure is not stooped and the chest contracted by bending over.

It may surprise most women to learn that it is not conducive to good health to sit in a rocking chair while sewing if the material has to be kept on one's lap. A rocking chair throws the body out of balance by pitching it backward at an unnatural angle. In it the muscles of the front of the body—the muscles of the chest and diaphragm—are contracted, the chest is made hollow, the ribs are pulled down, and the back is rounded.

A chair with a straight back should be used, and the body should be held in the same erect position that the cutting table requires—chin and abdomen in, back straight, chest out. Of course, it is necessary when sewing on the lap to bend forward, but the bending should be done from the hips—the back should not be rounded. Sewing at the machine properly conducted is an admirable exercise. Be sure to sit erect, bending only at the hips, and you will find the rapid pedaling will be beneficial as a healthful exercise.

Correct sewing is really governed by a few simple rules, which, if followed out, make the plying of needle and thread an exercise which deepens the chest, improves the carriage, strengthens the back and shoulders, clears the complexion and brightens the eyes.

In the first place, the sewing-room should be well ventilated. The air in it should be as fresh and pure as the air out of doors. Three operations go on in the sewing-room, viz., cutting, the seamstress standing at the table; stitching, seated at a machine; sewing, with the material in the lap. In cutting, the manner in which the seamstress bends over the table is everything.

The following exercise taken two or three times a day is a wonderful help toward correct bending at the work table, that is, bending without constricting the chest or abdomen: Stand perfectly erect with the heels together, the chin and abdomen in, the chest out, the back straight. Slowly filling the lungs with air, raise the arms, held stiff, from the sides outward, until the hands meet over the head, and at the time the hands meet, the lungs should be filled to their fullest extent with air. Slowly exhaling the air, lower the arms to the sides again. Repeat this movement twenty times.

There is a right way and a wrong way to sew, and she who pursues the right way arises from her sewing after a day's work greatly benefited. She may be weary, but her weariness is that derived from healthful work, like the weariness which follows a game of tennis, for instance, but the woman who habitually takes the wrong position runs a great risk of developing indigestion, to say the least, if not more serious lung trouble.

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Not a heavy suiting material, but an attractive "dressy" dress fabric, with a beautiful soft finish and enough body to hold its shape perfectly and adaptable to every use of the costliest fabrics made.

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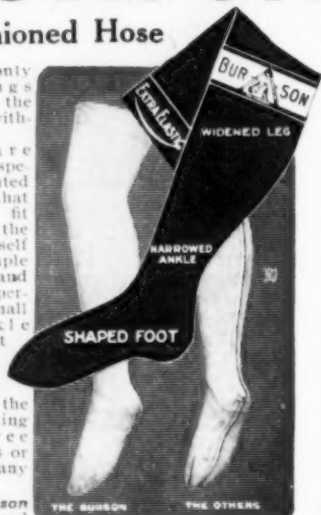
They are made on a special patented machine that knits the fit right into the stocking itself—the leg ample at the top and daintily tapering to a small fitted ankle that cannot bag. The foot also is perfectly shaped and the whole stocking entirely free from seams or lumps of any sort.

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## A Knitted Scarf Shawl

By MRS. GWEN KEYS

**MATERIALS:**—Seventeen skeins of Shetland floss and a pair of medium-sized wooden needles.

The scarf is knit with the floss double and lengthwise of the scarf.

Cast on 125 stitches and knit the first row plain.

**Second Row**—Slip the first stitch, take up a stitch between the first and second stitches, knit the next, then take up one between the second and third, and repeat to the end of the row, taking up a stitch before each one knitted.

**Third Row**—Slip the first stitch, then knit 2 together to the end of the row.

**Fourth Row**—Slip the first and finish the row plain. Repeat from the second row until the scarf is 27 inches wide, then after the plain row,

bind off loosely. Fasten the yarn at the corner and make a row of cross-trebles across the end thus: Chain 4, over twice, take a st in the first of the 4 ch, over, and then 2 on the hook, over and skip 2 stitches, take up a st and crochet off all the stitches on the hook two at a time, ch 2, d c in the crossing of the treble. Begin the next treble in the last st of this one, and repeat across the end of the scarf,



THE SCARF SHAWL

ending with a single treble in the last st at the corner.

For the second row of the border, turn, chain 3, over and take a st under the 2 ch of the last cross-treble, then a st in between the first 2 trebles, then over and draw thread through all the stitches on the hook, and ch 2. Place one of these groups in each of the cross-trebles, ending with a d c in the last stitch. The next row is cross-trebles, one over each group of the last row, then repeat the second row and make another row of cross-trebles. Finish the other end of the scarf in the same manner.

Crochet a row of shells across each side of the scarf, each shell of 1 ch, 6 d c, 1 ch, and joined by a s c.

For the fringe cut the skein into 3 equal parts. Tie 3 threads in the 2 ch of the cross-treble and 3 in the stitch between the trebles, or if very heavy fringe is wanted use 4 threads. Make 2 rows of knots in the fringe by tying half the first group and half the second, then half the second and half the third, etc.

When finished the scarf is very pretty, and measures one and three-quarter yards.

## Woman and Aviation

The woman of today stops at nothing, says Elizabeth Lonergan in the *July Strand*. In fields of commerce she has been making her influence felt; in the various professions she is slowly gaining prominence—but when she began taking an interest in aeronautics the more conservative stood aghast. It seemed not only "unwomanly," but almost uncanny that a member of the gentler sex should desire to make an ascension. When a woman in France applied for a pilot's license the excitement ran high; when she succeeded in obtaining it and a number of others followed her example, there was still more discussion. As yet her progress has been slow, and many of the leading authorities not only resent her intrusion, but predict that her interest will be short-lived. Some base their disapproval on the lack of mechanical knowledge, others say that women do not possess the necessary nerve and coolness of their male competitors, while a few openly declare that it is not a woman's sport, that she is totally unfitted to act as mechani-

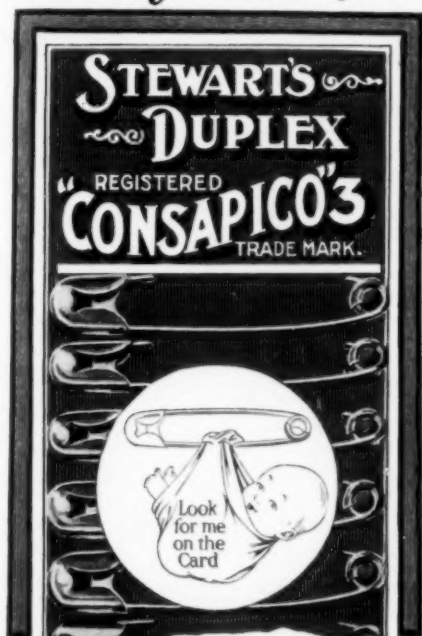
cian, and that there is small likelihood of it becoming a vocation for woman after the first novelty has worn off.

And yet, in so short a time, woman has done quite a little in aeronautics. In America her work is just beginning, but in France, England and Germany there are a number of aviatrixes who have made flights, designed machines, given exhibitions, and one has opened a new profession for women along this line—that of instructing pupils in the management of birds of the air.

## How an Ostrich Shows Temper

When annoyed or angered by the approach of a human being, says a writer in the *Strand*, the male ostrich slightly arches his neck and, drawing in a big breath, he blows out his neck and issues a three-note defiance ("Bo-bo-bo-o-h"). It is in the last prolonged note that his neck swells out so abnormally. The hen bird never "drums," as the natives term it, though I have heard of one that tried very hard to ape the male, but the result was a ghastly failure.

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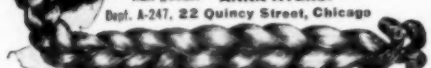
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Latest styles, best quality, prepaid anywhere. Monogram Stationery. 100 Visiting Cards 50c. Write for samples.  
The Estabrook Press, 181 W. Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

## How to Clean an Evening Scarf

By Nora Johnson

It is often a problem how to restore the first fresh prettiness to these much-used articles when once they get soiled. Whether they be of the filmy spider-web-like texture, which means our best and daintiest, or those more used and more durable knitted ones of wool or silk. If of the first mentioned variety—namely, the chiffon like silken scarf—place it (first having folded it neatly) in a basin, pour lukewarm water over it, and pat gently with the hands (use no soap or powder), changing the water and keeping it the same temperature until there is no trace of soil. Then lay the scarf, if a white or cream colored, into another basin of lukewarm water, to which has been added a cupful of skim milk, let it remain thus for ten or fifteen minutes, then hang out dripping, and the crisp, silky freshness will be in evidence again, to the owner's gratification. If scarf is a dark one do not use milk, but put a little sugar in the last water as it freshens the colors. A scarf of beautiful old lace needs no other treatment than the above mentioned sweet milk and water bath to cleanse, and give it that rich, creamy tint so much desired.

Do not rub but knead the lace, using the milk in each water through which it is washed.

The scarf should be first basted upon a piece of clean muslin, so as to not stretch or injure the lace during the cleansing process, and it should remain on the muslin until perfectly dry.

The woolen scarf, if one wishes, can be very successfully dry cleaned. Use pure cornstarch, rubbing it thoroughly into the article, then shaking out the soiled particles of starch and repeating the process until the starch thus used does not look dirty.

If one prefers to wash these articles this must be done with a little handling as possible if one wishes pleasing results; in fact, they can only be washed satisfactorily by putting them into a small tubful of warm, soapy water, and washing gently with the hands without lifting the article out of the water while doing so, as lifting it up or above the water wet and heavy as it is, stretches it out of shape and gives it an ill-washed look that no amount of later treatment can efface. When clean do not hang it up to dry, as this also has a tendency to pull it out of shape, but spread it out flat on some smooth surface, letting it remain till dry.

## An Angler's Scales

The old physician is an enthusiastic angler in every sense of the term. While on his way home from a fishing trip he received an emergency call. The proud newly made father was impatient to have the child weighed, but couldn't find the steelyards, so the physician had to use the pocket scales with which he weighed his fish.

"Great Scott, doctor!" exclaimed the father, as he saw the pointer go up. "Thirty-seven and a half pounds!"—Everybody's Magazine.

## Mandel Brothers, Chicago, would be pleased to mail you a copy of their Fall and Winter Catalog

It portrays a wonderful selection of high-class, stylish and dependable merchandise at popular prices. A post-card with your name and address will bring it to you. Address Department "A."

THE waist and skirt illustrated below will give you an idea of the remarkable values we are offering.



**No. 29—85c** for this pure linen waist. Never has a tailored linen waist of this quality been offered at so low a price. Buttons at side with neat pearl buttons; has cluster of tucks at shoulder, and Gibson waist front and back; PURE LAUNDERED LINEN WAIST 85c and collar and cuffs; sizes 34 to 44, truly an exceptional value at 85c.

**No. 39—** Durability and elegance of style mark this skirt for a leader. It is of jet black voile and the panel front is handsomely embroidered in heavy black silk cord, with scroll design ornamenting side panels, which extend to the knee and finish a cluster of side pleats. This gives an ample fullness to the skirt, which is tight fitting around hips, and a graceful walking length: inverted pleat back; sizes 23 to 30 waist measure: 37 to 44 skirt length.

**THIS SKIRT VOILE** \$4.65

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With black silkoline drop skirt attached . . . \$6.45  
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20 inch 1 1-2 ounce, each, \$1.75  
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22 " 1 1-2 ounce, each, 2.00  
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26 " 2 1-2 " " 5.50  
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We will send any ordinary shade prepaid, subject to examination.  
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9th Ave., Dept. 2000,  
New York City

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Gentlemen—With the understanding that I am not buying anything you may send me the Large Piano book, containing the ten tests, also your free shipment offer on the Wing Piano.

Name.....  
Address.....

### Earning a College Course

(Continued from page 17)

expensive year of the college course. But I realized that mother was right, so I consented. So mother went to Boston as matron of a girls' club, taking Minna (our German maid) with her, and I accepted a position as companion to an old lady, who nearly drove me wild. One month, however, I spent in the country with Mrs. Adams, my former employer—this time as a guest—and had the first rest I had enjoyed for three years.

During my senior year I did nothing but a little German tutoring, and it is idle to deny that it was the pleasantest year of the four. This is, I think, the only way in which a girl should attempt to work her way. To assume responsibility for the whole of her expenses involves too heavy a tax upon her strength and endurance, but it is always possible for a girl who is a good student and not afraid of work to help herself along.

I might, of course, have gone to a Middle Western college where expenses would have been less, but I should probably have worked quite as hard, and should not now be enjoying the prestige of my Smith degree. The friendships I made with my collegemates have continued, and I feel emphatically that the benefits obtained from my college course have well repaid me for the struggle I went through to obtain it.

### Dreamin'

By Lucie L. Mills

De ol' sun am slowly sinkin'  
In de yoller-colored west;  
Heah de cowbells softly tinklin',  
Heah de birds in each sma' nest,  
Heah de coons away down yonder  
Comin' from dose cotton fiel's;  
Smell dat bacon in de kitchen—  
Sakes how quar yer insides feel.

See ol' mammy wid her apen  
Jes' as white as new-dropped snow,  
See dat ol' black face so shiny  
Singin' in dat kitchen low.  
See dose babies bothen allus  
Wid der gettin' in de way,  
Heah de spittah and de spottah—  
"Dat's good bacon," mammy say.

Now you see ol' mammy liftin'  
From dat oben fierce and black  
Dat good cohn-bread—dat's supremely—  
Mammy sartin' got de knack.  
After supper all am ober  
See ole' mammy settin' down  
Liftin' up dat youngest coon chile,  
Heah dat quar good kessin' soun'.

Heah de ol' song she am singin',  
Singin' it so soft and low:  
"Little coon kid, quit dis blinkin',  
Off to shadow lan' you go."  
Now de moon am high a-shinin',  
Heah de banjos' tune so gay,  
Heah de darkies all a singin'  
O'er de cotton fiel's away.

See ol' mammy's head a-droppin',  
See dat chin drop mo' and mo';  
See dat coon steal in de kitchen,  
Softly closin' dat ol' doah.  
Good-by, cohn-bread; good-by, chicken,  
Nothin' left for in de mohn.  
Lah, but I mus' quit dis dreamin'  
Ef I hoec ol' masse's cohn.

Strickland Gillilan, the lecturer and the man who pole-vaulted into fame by his "Off Ag'in, On Ag'in, Finnigin" verses, was about to deliver a lecture in a small Missouri town. He asked the chairman of the committee whether he might have a small pitcher of ice-water on the platform table.

"To drink?" queried the committeeman. "No," answered Gillilan. "I do a high-diving act."—Everybody's.

### TWO BIG BARGAINS

**No. 40. Send us only 95c** and we will send to you by return mail, this richly embroidered Petticoat, postage paid by us.

Made of the new lustrous, soft, clinging Cameo sateen. Sectional bounce is full 15 inches deep, richly shirred and tailor-stitched, elaborately embro'd in pretty leaf design as shown, hand work effect. Deep dust ruffle. Full regular made.

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NECK  
AND  
ARMS

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WITHOUT  
INJURY TO  
DELICATE SKIN



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2 1-2 oz. 24 in. .... 2.65	24 in. .... 4.00
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**JOSEPHINE BOYD SYSTEM**

2066 Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois



## Getting the Best Results from Home Dyeing

MANY a faded dress or silk blouse can be made to look like new if it is ripped apart, cleaned and dyed. Now, dyeing is so easy to do at home and the results are so satisfactory that every woman who wants to be really economical should take a morning off occasionally to practice this useful art. Before putting anything into the dye kettle all grease spots should be removed as they are apt to resist the dye and show more or less plainly after coloring. Gasoline applied to the spot and gently rubbed in will remove grease spots quickly for the home dyer, however.

Next, the important question of color to be used must be settled.

White or very light cream, pink, blue or green can be dyed almost any color.

But when the materials are of a medium or dark shade, the question of the color to be used must be carefully weighed.

It is very difficult to convince many women of the fact that a dark-colored material will not take any shade.

Red will take a darker shade of red or brown. A dip in a purple bath will produce reddish purple or plum.

Brown material can be changed to a darker brown, or a catawba shade results from the use of crimson or garnet.

Cardinal red applied to very light green is modified to a crimson or garnet, and darker greens can be colored deeper shades of green or brown or black.

Fabrics containing stripes or other patterns, such as plaids, herringbones, etc., in various colors, do not color as well as those which are a solid shade. In such fabrics the pattern is apt to show after recoloring. It is the part of wisdom to dye them in a darker shade of the original predominating color. Of course, if the pattern exists merely in the weave, it can have no effect at all upon the dyeing.

Silk, as a rule, must be dealt with cautiously in order to get the best results. Crêpe de Chine and the other light wash silks are simple to dye. But when coloring taffeta and the heavier silks, care should be taken, and the dye bath thoroughly stirred, so that the dye fluid will permeate every bit of the fabric.

Woolen goods dye well, and fine cottons, such as swiss muslin, batiste, etc., always turn out well.

Linen is also simple to dye, and feathers are not difficult if a little care is used.

### Zoological Tommy

By Elsie Parrish

When Tommy's good, I often hear His Mama call him little DEER.

But when he has a cold, of course, He sometimes is a little HORSE!

And oftentimes quite sure I am He is a precious little LAMB.

While then, again without excuse, He proves to be a silly GOOSE.

Alas! it grieves me this to tell, But I have sometimes seen quite well

Greedy Tom, with mouthful big, Turn into a little PIG!

*John Wanamaker*

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## Pickles for the Housewife

By MRS. OLIVER BELL BUNCE

**L**ATE summer and early autumn are the seasons best adapted to pickle-making, for it is at this time of the year that the most desirable fruits and vegetables are obtainable.

**GREEN TOMATO PICKLE.**—Green tomatoes make a thoroughly delicious pickle. This recipe is an exceptionally good one and comes from an English source. Weigh the tomatoes, which should be firm and of good quality. For six pounds allow half a pound of white onions. Slice the tomatoes rather thickly and cut the onions into shreds. Pack into a stone jar in alternate layers, sprinkling each layer with salt. Cover and allow to stand for twenty-four hours, pouring off two or three times the water that will be formed. At the end of the twenty-four hours put the tomatoes and onions into the preserving kettle with two ounces of bruised ginger root, half an ounce of whole cloves and half an ounce of pimentos, twenty-four chili peppers, a saltspoonful of cayenne pepper, four blades of mace and one root of grated horseradish. Drain the water off the tomatoes and onions and place on top of the spices in the kettle. Sprinkle with a cupful of brown sugar and add good cider vinegar to cover. Boil all together slowly until the tomatoes are soft, when they must be removed from the fire immediately. Put into hot jars and close air-tight.

**PICKLED ONIONS.**—Use the smallest onions you can procure. Pour hot water over them, and then the skins can be easily removed. Make enough strong brine to cover the onions, let them remain in it twenty-four hours, and then replace the old brine with new, allowing it to remain another twenty-four hours. On the third morning put the onions on the fire and heat them to the boiling point. Drain well and place the onions in jars, pouring boiling vinegar over them. If spiced vinegar is desired, boil the spices with the vinegar, allowing to each gallon half an ounce each of allspice, peppers, mace and mustard seed, which must be placed in a cheesecloth bag and securely tied. But if the whiteness that is so appetizing in pickled onions is to be retained, the spices must be omitted. While placing the onions in the jars, distribute sliced red peppers through them.

**PICKLED GHERKINS.**—Select small, firm gherkins, put them in a stone jar and cover with a strong brine, placing a plate on top to keep them from floating, and stir them up well from the bottom every two days until the expiration of two weeks. At the end of that time drain off the brine, throw away any of the gherkins that may have become soft, and cover the remainder with fresh water. Let stand for twenty-four hours, change the water, and let stand for another day. Gather fresh grape leaves, and with them line the preserving kettle. Drain the gherkins free of water and place them in the kettle, sprinkling each layer with a tiny bit of alum. Cover the gherkins with cold water, spread two layers of grape leaves over the top and

place them over a moderate fire. Let them heat slowly and simmer gently for five hours, then throw them into very cold water and let stand while the vinegar is in preparation. Measure vinegar enough to cover the gherkins and put it in a porcelain-lined kettle. For every gallon allow one cupful of sugar, three dozen each of whole cloves and peppercorns; half the number of allspice and one dozen blades of mace; add mustard seed in smaller or larger quantity, according to taste, and fill into a cheesecloth bag. Drop into the vinegar and let scald for three or four minutes. Drain the gherkins quite dry and pour the vinegar over them. Cover for twenty-four hours, then drain the vinegar; repeat and pour over the little cucumbers. Repeat on the second morning. Pack in one big stone jar or in preserving jars of quart size, and store in a cool, dark place for three months.

**TASTY MUSTARD PICKLES.**—Cauliflower makes one of the important ingredients of this tasty pickle. Select a large one, wash very carefully and break into small flowerettes. Slice a sufficient number of large green cucumbers to make one quart. Put the cucumbers and the cauliflower in a large stone jar, add to them one quart of button onions, peeled, and enough skinned and sliced green tomatoes to make another quart. Also add four green peppers, seeded and cut into shreds. Cover with brine made in the proportion of one cupful of salt to one gallon of cold water. Let stand for twenty-four hours, then put all the ingredients into a large kettle and let boil until they are thoroughly scalded, then drain thoroughly. Make a paste with six tablespoonfuls of ground mustard, a cupful of flour and a little vinegar. When thoroughly mixed and smooth, add two quarts of vinegar, a little at a time, and put into the preserving kettle with a cupful of granulated sugar. Stir gently but continuously until the boiling point is reached; add the vegetables, scald thoroughly and pack in jars while hot.

**NASTURTIUM PICKLE.**—Nasturtium seed pods make a delicious pickle and also serve admirably as a substitute for capers. An ordinary garden plot of nasturtium, if allowed to go to seed, will supply a generous number of the pods. They should be gathered when good sized but green, and should not be cut close to the plant, but with a little stem. Let stand in strong brine for forty-eight hours, then wash and rinse thoroughly. Cover with clear cold water and stand overnight. Drain and pack the pods in small-sized bottles. Olive bottles are good for the purpose. Put some vinegar in the preserving kettle, and spice, allowing one blade of mace, one dozen whole peppers and one teaspoonful of sugar for each pint. Heat these ingredients to the boiling point. In the meantime heat the bottles in which the pods are to be packed, fill up with the hot vinegar, seal air-tight and store in a cool place for three months before using.

**BORDEAUX SAUCE.**—To make a sauce that will prove a welcome addition to the winter's table choose nice green tomatoes



and chop a sufficient quantity to make one gallon. Chop cabbage to make two gallons and put into a granite or porcelain-lined kettle. To one gallon of vinegar allow one and one-half cupfuls of brown sugar, half a cupful of salt, one ounce of cloves, one ounce of tumeric and one ounce of ginger, one ounce of mustard seed and four ounces of celery seed. Add the cabbage and tomatoes and stew gently and slowly for half an hour, or until a rich sauce is the result. Pack in jars while hot.

**SWEET PICKLED PEACHES.**—Sweet pickles, if well made, are wholesome as well as delicious. Select peaches that are ripe and of good flavor and in perfect condition. Scald and remove the skins. Have ready a syrup; for eight pounds of fruit weigh four pounds of sugar and measure one cupful of whole mixed spices, stick cinnamon, allspice, cassia buds and cloves. Tie the spices in a cheesecloth bag, then put in the preserving kettle with the vinegar and sugar. Let heat slowly, skim as necessary and let boil until clear, then pour over the peaches. For four consecutive mornings drain off the syrup, scald and pour over the peaches while hot. Pack in jars, seal air-tight and store in a cool, dark place for several months—the longer the better, as the fruit mellows with time.

**SWEET PICKLE CUCUMBERS.**—Large ripe cucumbers are the ones needed for this purpose. Peel and cut in thick slices, add one ounce of alum to one gallon of water, and when scalding hot pour over the sliced cucumbers. Stand the pan on the back of the stove, where its contents will remain hot without boiling. Strain and throw the cucumbers into cold water until thoroughly chilled, again drain and put in the preserving kettle with the syrup prepared as directed for the peaches. Let cook slowly for one-half hour. Let stand overnight; in the morning drain off the syrup, heat to the boiling point and pour over the cucumbers. Repeat this process for three mornings, then pack in jars and seal.

**SWEET PICKLED WATERMELON RIND.**—The rind of the melon is all that is used for this purpose; therefore the same fruit will serve for the table use and the pickle. Peel and cut into nice pieces; put a layer of grapevine leaves in a porcelain-lined kettle, then a layer of the rind, and sprinkle with a very little pulverized alum. Continue in alternate layers until the fruit is exhausted. Cover with cold water and let simmer until the melon is clear; then skim out of the water and spread out on platters until cold. Place in a large stone jar and pour over it scalding syrup as directed for peaches. Repeat the process for six mornings, then pack in jars.

### A Lingering Death

An English soldier supposed to have been killed in India was entered on the books of his company:

"Died on the 24th of June," etc.

A few days afterward it turned out that he was still alive, and the honest sergeant made the following entry:

"Died by mistake."

At length there came a letter from the Minister of War announcing the death of the man at the hospital, when the sergeant recorded the fact as follows:

"Re-died by order of the Ministry."—Louisville Herald.

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### Downfall of David

(Continued from page 18)

father, if he continued such a "shiftless, no 'count, worthless nigger." But a snow-white china doll and Rildy's delight over it made him stubbornly heedless of all they said.

Together he and his little sister built a playhouse under the bushes by the cabin. It was a wonderful place to Rildy, and she spent her days sitting inside the enclosure of shining pebbles that formed its boundary. David's interest in it, too, was profound. He hurried home to fashion some new thing for it each evening. A wonderful gate with clothespin posts, a hammock of string for the doll. These Rildy received with silence, but she sat for hours in the midst of them, crooning softly to herself and touching with loving fingers the last addition to her Palace of Delights.

David's conscience slept, but something akin to genius awoke in him and directed the thin brown fingers in their work. At last it seemed as if the playhouse was quite finished, but David was not satisfied. It still lacked to him some last touch, something he could not make or find at the general store.

It was at this time old Mrs. Todd kept him, after the water had been brought, to help her get ready for the summer migration North. They were together in an attic over the barn. David stood in his usual quiet way while she overhauled the contents of an old cowhide trunk. Suddenly his attention was arrested. A bright Japanese parasol had been lifted out with an armful of other things, and half opened itself as it rolled off across the floor. Mrs. Todd smiled as she watched it. What memories it brought back of long past "festivals" held in her New England home! It was picked up and put back into the trunk, and the old lady got up swiftly and felt her near-sighted way down the steep little steps as she went back to the house for more clothing to be packed away.

David was alone. Visions of the red parasol seemed to float before his eyes as a gorgeous roof for the playhouse sheltering Rildy and the white china doll. He went over to the trunk and stood before it for a moment, his hands trembling in fright. Then, in a panic lest Mrs. Todd's coming back should stop him, he lifted the tray, snatched out the parasol and ran with it down to the wood pile. There he thrust it far under the logs.

When Mrs. Todd returned, she found him sitting quietly near the trunk where she had left him. The clothing she brought was packed away, and, each carrying a bundle, they again climbed down the attic steps, the old lady carefully locking the door at the foot of them. She gave David a tea cake when they reached the house, and as she was going to the post office, walked that far on his way with him, asking him kindly about his mother, and if he always went to church on Sunday to hear his father preach.

David could find no excuse to leave her and no reason for turning back when they reached the post office, so he went from there dejectedly home, his thoughts centered on the wood pile and the stolen treasure it hid.

The next day there was much excitement among "David's folks." Kind Mrs. Miller at first refused to believe anything against the "poor little fellow," but was

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finally convinced by Mr. Todd's graphic description of his discovery of the parasol as he endeavored in a sudden burst of energy to do some of his own log splitting.

"I would not have believed it myself," he said, "had not Mrs. Todd assured me that only yesterday she packed the same Oriental ornament in a trunk we keep in the barn and that the negro lad was with her at the time."

Mrs. Houston received the news with characteristic carelessness, but was rather inclined to blame the Todds for having found David out before she left town.

"Now I will be afraid to have him here again, and he was so useful around the place." This was the final conclusion each one of them reached. Since David had stolen, they could not run the risk of having him work for them—he might steal again.

His father was sent for and impressively told by Mr. Todd, who, by this time, seemed to feel himself an instrument in the hands of Providence for David's undoing. He quoted the old adage about preachers' children, and the colored man, feeling the thrust quite as keenly as a white brother might, went home filled with wrath against this child of his who had brought disgrace upon him. He did not spare the rod, as David's quivering back and legs bore witness, and sternly sent the boy to plow in the garden.

All that afternoon David worked in the sun. His back ached cruelly and his legs seemed about to give way beneath him. A sullen resentment burned in his brain, a dull fury against his father, Mr. Todd, the whole world.

That night, faint from the pain and overwork, he sat on the cabin steps. He had scarcely remembered his little sister all that miserable day, but now, as she came out into the warm darkness and slid down beside him, some of the hurt and fury seemed to melt away. He thought regretfully of the loss of the parasol, then of the greater loss of his work in Belle-air. This had been the first evening in many weeks when there was no present for Kildy. The week to come seemed to stretch out before him, night after night, when he would come in from the unpaid work there at home, and never, never anything for Kildy. As through his love for her had come his sin, so through his love came his repentance. Looking into the trusting brown face turned up to him, he covered his own face with the hands that had worked so faithfully for her, and wept.

Mrs. Miller, really anxious to help the boy, drove that evening through the pine woods to Keyser. She found the two there together, Kildy sobbing sympathetically over a sorrow she did not understand. Perhaps it was the surprise of seeing Mrs. Miller that at first kept David from talking; or was it the aching lump in his throat? After a little while she drew from him the whole story of the playhouse, and the series of deceptions that had led up to the theft of the gorgeous red parasol.

When the story was ended, she spoke some magic words that brought real sunshine back into the night of David's heart. He scarcely knew just what these words were. He only realized that he was to be given another chance to work just for her until he had won back the confidence of Mrs. Houston and the Todds.

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The next morning he was back in his old place, making neat, straight furrows in Mrs. Miller's asparagus bed. Mr. Todd shook his head at the boy over the garden fence, but ended by showing him how to put in the asparagus plants. Mrs. Houston smiled at her neighbor's credulity, but she, too, softened, and calling David to her that evening, as he was leaving his work, she presented him with a flaming red necktie.

"You like that color, don't you, David," she laughed. And David hung his head and answered: "Yassum."

### Modish Ideas in the Season's Latest Styles

(Continued from page 31)

omitted and the skirt finished plainly with a habit back or an inverted pleat. A smart and comfortable feature of the skirt is the introduction of an inserted section below the hips. This is finished at the top with a small stitched tab, and toward the hem forms an inverted pleat. The waistline may be cut higher to give the Empire effect, and the pattern provides for both round and shorter length. The panels may be prettily trimmed with silk braid if decoration is desired. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires five yards of material thirty-six inches wide, and the width at lower edge with pleats drawn out is two and three-eighths yards.

### Fashions for Early Fall

(Continued from page 34)

impossible to embody the graceful circular construction in a skirt whose lower edge kept within the width approved by Fashion. Two seasons' experience in the making of narrow skirts has wrought wonders—points of construction have become clear, and it is now possible to fashion a circular skirt that will impart the graceful lines peculiar to its style and at the same time dispense with much of the width which formerly seemed necessary. Such a skirt is found in the model presented here—which also has the additional advantage of two distinctly different constructions. It may be made with or without a center-front seam, it has both the raised and regulation waistline finishes, it offers a choice between the inverted pleat or habit style closing and sweep, round and shorter lengths are provided. As illustrated on page 35 it was worn with waist No. 4150, completing a particularly fetching little afternoon frock. Henrietta in the fashionable raspberry shade was the material used, the trimming band being messaline satin of the same shade. There is a wide range of fabrics from which this skirt might be appropriately made. Serge, cheviot, broadcloth, challie, cashmere, silk or satin are among the materials which might be used. The pattern may be obtained in seven sizes, from twenty to thirty-two inches waist measure. Size twenty-six if made without the center-front seam, will require four and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide. At the lower edge, with the inverted pleat drawn out, the skirt measures two and seven-eighths yards.

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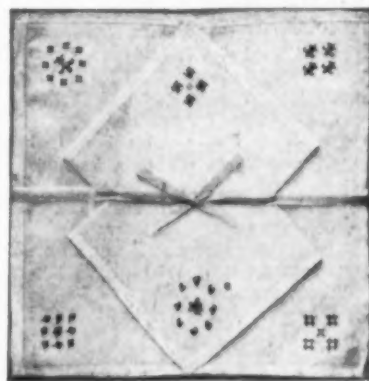


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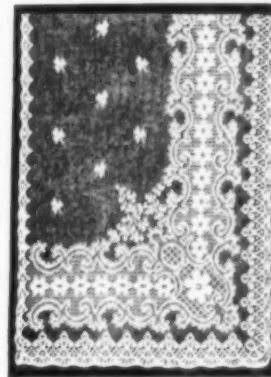


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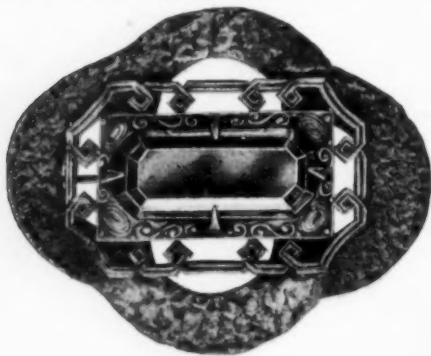
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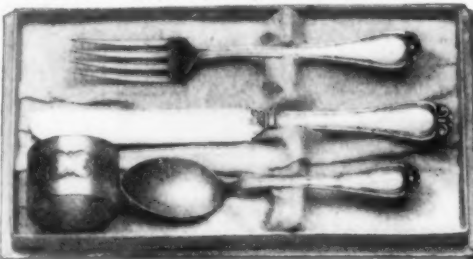
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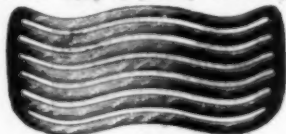
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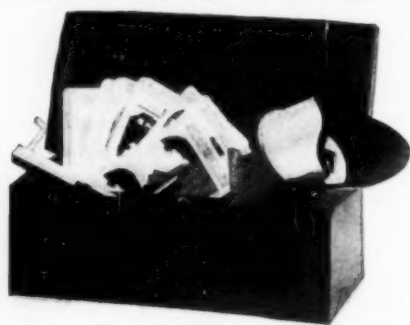
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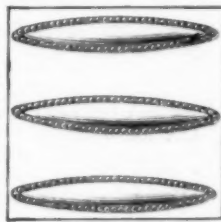


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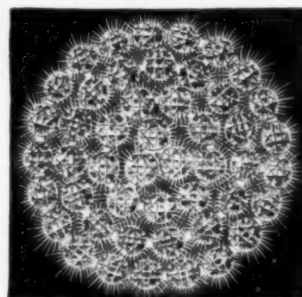
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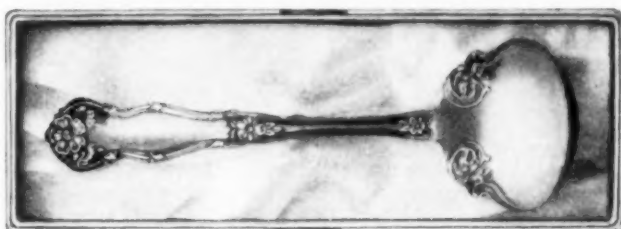
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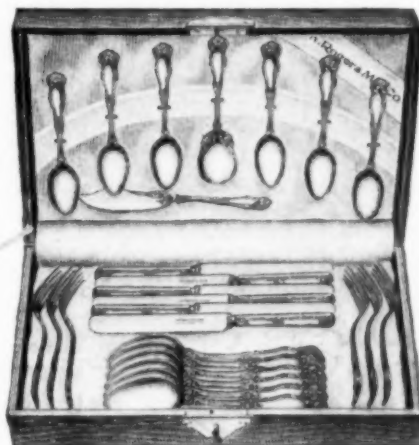
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## Ice Cream, Ices and Cakes

By Mrs. Sarah Moore

**I**CE CREAM is one of the simplest dishes to prepare, providing always that one has a good freezer. Another advantage ice cream has over a large number of desserts is that it is very easily digested, and with few exceptions the most delicate invalid can partake of it with impunity. Where one is living in the country, with the freshest eggs and cream always at hand, it is not an especially expensive dish. Many cooks think the richest and best ice creams are made with eggs, but very good creams can be made without them. Do not use flour, as is often recommended; the yolks of eggs are the only thickening necessary. It is better to prepare ice cream with half milk and half cream. Whipping the cream gives the dessert the character of a mousse. The best French cooks never whip the cream for ice creams.

**PEACH ICE CREAM.**—Chop two quarts of peeled peaches very fine and sweeten to taste, beginning with a cupful of granulated sugar and adding more if desired; or boil a pound of granulated sugar to a syrup with a teaspoonful of water, and when cold sweeten with that. Stir into the peaches a few drops of extract of almonds, then beat the fruit mixture into a quart of rich cream and turn into the freezer. Grind until very stiff, then grind as fast as possible until the crank refuses to turn. This makes the mixture smooth. Canned peaches may be substituted for fresh.

**RASPBERRY ICE CREAM.**—Beat the yolks of three eggs thoroughly with one cupful and a half of sugar, add one cupful of boiling milk and cook the mixture in a double boiler for five minutes. Add to the hot mixture one pint of rich cream and the juice of a quart of thoroughly ripe berries. Remove at once from the fire; cool, freeze and serve with dainty white cakes flavored with almond.

**CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM.**—Sift together one cupful of sugar, two level teaspoonfuls of flour and one-half saltspoonful of salt; add two eggs and beat all together. Add one pint of hot, scalded milk, turn into a double boiler and cook, stirring constantly until smooth; then stir occasionally for twenty minutes. Cool, then add one pint and one-half of cream, one cupful of sugar, half a tablespoonful of vanilla and two bars of sweetened chocolate, melted with a tablespoonful of hot water and mixed with a little of the cream. Add half a teaspoonful of Ceylon cinnamon with the chocolate or a teaspoonful of cinnamon extract, which gives the cream a rich, spicy flavor. Freeze.

**BABY SPONGE CAKES.**—Beat the yolks of three eggs to a light cream; add one cupful of powdered sugar with the juice of one lemon and half its grated peel. Add one cupful of flour sifted with one level teaspoonful of baking-powder, and, lastly, the whites of three eggs beaten stiff and dry. Bake in small buttered pattypans.

**PINEAPPLE AND RASPBERRY ICE CREAM.**—Cut off the top of a large pineapple and with a strong spoon scoop out the pulp, separating it from the hard core, which should be rejected. Sugar the fruit and let it stand some time, then pour off one cupful of juice. Trim the pineapple shell at the bottom so it will stand firm, and chill it in the refrigerator. Mash well one pint of red raspberries, add one-fourth of a cupful of water, one-half cupful of sugar and the pineapple juice and cook for several minutes. Take from stove, add the juice of one lemon, more sugar if needed and strain through a cheesecloth. Beat one quart of cream and one cupful of sugar till light and frothy, flavor with vanilla and freeze in the same way as ice cream; when half frozen add the fruit juice and finish freezing. Then fill this into the pineapple shell, set it in a deep mold or the freezer can, and let it stand packed in ice and salt for an hour or longer. Serve on a plate covered with a doily.

**SIMPLE ICE CREAM.**—Scald one quart of new milk, but do not boil. Beat together three whole eggs and one cupful of sugar. Stir the scalded milk slowly into the bowl containing the eggs and sugar; put into a double boiler and return to the fire, stirring constantly while cooking, until it feels thick and creamy. Do not boil. Take from fire and let cool, then flavor with one tablespoonful of vanilla; freeze. If you wish to add a little cream it will make it richer, but is not necessary. A few berries, sliced peaches or bananas may also be mixed in when the dasher is removed, and will serve to vary the flavor of the cream.

**MAPLE ICE CREAM.**—Beat the yolks of three eggs and add gradually two cupfuls of milk; melt one and one-half cupfuls of new, pure maple sugar, and stir over the fire until hot. Do not boil. Now gradually stir into the melted sugar the milk and yolks of eggs, and beat constantly until the mixture is smooth. Take from the fire; add one pint of cream and freeze.

**MAPLE MOUSSE.**—This is a rich dessert, but very delicious. Beat together the yolks of two eggs and one cupful of maple syrup; heat the mixture, stirring it until it thickens. Then remove from the fire and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and one pint of cream whipped stiff and dry. The ingredients should be well mixed, so they may not separate. Pack in a mold in ice and salt, and do not stir it while it is freezing.

**CAKE FILLING.**—Boil three cupfuls of sugar with one cupful of water for ten minutes. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth; pour the syrup upon these eggs, beating steadily until a meringue is formed, of a consistency to spread smoothly. Flavor with vanilla; add two cupfuls of raisins, seeded, and torn or cut in pieces (not chopped) and two cupfuls of English walnuts and almonds mixed and chopped fine. One-half of this is enough for the filling of three layers if more plain frosting is made for outside of cake.



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